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cannot be attended to.

MARTHA WASHINGTON. BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

The state of society in Virginia, a century since, was quiet and imposing. The "Aucient Dominion" retained stronger features of resemblance to the father-land than any of its sisters. The man pers of the nobility of England had been transplanted, with but little radical change, to the territory of Powhaten. A kind of feudal magnificence, a high and quick sense of honor, a generous and lordly hospitality, early characterized a State which has given to this Western Empire so many of its mightiest and noblest names.

One of the most immediate changes arising from the severance of the mother country, was the breaking down of that courtly and almost solemn etiquette which had marked the intercourse of the higher "I know your age by the edition of your manners," said a lady of discernment to a gentle that you were educated before the Revolution." the republicanism which may possibly have swept with so full a tide over our national manners, had, at that period of which we speak, no existence The levees of her toyal governors, though stripped of monarchial pomp, displayed remnant of those " stately trappings of chivalry, With which the titled and valuant of a still earlier age were accustomed, in European courts, to pay

homage to beauty and rank. It was early in the winter of 1748 that the le-Many of the members eplender at Williamsburg. Assembly took thither with them a part of their families, and this season was graced by the presence of several young high born maideds, who had never before been presented at court. One among these was cridently the theme of general admiration. Some of the statelier matrons criticised her as deficient in height. But, though somewhat beneath the middle stature, she possessed that round and exquisite symmetry which the early historians have ascribed to the fascinating Anne Boleyn. A pure complexion, and clear eyes, were finely contrasted with dark, glossy, and redundant hair. Still it was found difficult, by common observers, to analyze ber beauty; for it rested not on any permanent gift, but on the consent of the whole person in lorelines. Grace of movement, and melody voice, were confessed to be among its elements. More of animation was hers, than is wont to distinguish the modern Southern beauty, but what chiefly won old and young, was a bland cheerfulness, the silent history of the soul's happiness, and an expressive smile inspiring every beholder confidence like a beam from the temple of truth.

Though she had scarcely numbered twice eight sommers, there was about her a womanly dignity which chastened former admiration into respect.

Among those who had paid their devoirs to this lovely young creature was Colonel Custis, one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his time. His father, the Hon. John Custis, of Arlington, held the office of King's Counseller, and was a man of wealth and distinction.

His attendance at Williamsburg during the pre ent session had been somewhat interrupted by ill. health; and while there, the graver duties of the tatesman had so far absorbed him as to render him ignorant as to what reigning beauties had produced sensation at court. Not long after the suspension of the levees, and the return of the burgesses to their homes, the counsellor requested a conversa tion in his cabinet with his son, Colonel Daniel Parke Custis. There was a singular mixture of gravity and condescension in his manner as he desired him to be scated, and thus opened the dis-

interesting subject Though still young, I consider you have arrived at years of discretion."

The Colonel bowed. " I trust I have always shown that regard for your welfare which is due from an affectionate father to an only son. I am about to give another proof of In short, I wish to turn your attention to a

ouitable marriage." The Colonel bowed.
"You know Colonel Byrd, of Westover, to be my very particular friend. His daughter is one of beautiful and accomplished ladies in Vic-

ginta. It is my desire that you form with her mat-" My dear Sir, I have not the vanity of supposing that I could render myself acceptable to Miss

"No objection on that head. Her father and myself have settled it. Indeed, I may as well tell u that we have had numberless conversations on this business, and that you have both been as be-trothed from the cradle. Think, my son, of the advantage of such a connection, the contiguity of wealth and power that will ultimately pass into your

"Affection, Sir, seems to me to be the only bond that can hallow such a union. Not even my reverence for the best of fathers could induce me to enter into it, from mercenary motives."

"Mercenary, sir, mercenary! Who ever before dared to couple that word with my name!" exclaimed the counsellor, raising himself to his full height, and fixing a kindling eye upon his son. Then pacing the apartment a few turns, he

stopped opposite to him, and added-You speak of the affection that should precede Have the goodness to understand that the misplacing of yours may materially affect your patrimonial inheritance." He seemed to wait for reply, but in vain. " May I inquire if you have further confirmed by his tarrying but a brief space

thus early presumed to decide seriously on the preference of any young lady as a companion for life?"

" I have Sir."

" May I be favored with a knowledge of her

" Miss Martha Dandridge." The high spirited gentlemen parted in mutual resenment; but the reflections of a night restored them to better feelings. The father began to excuse the sou, by recalling the warmth of his own early attachment; while the son referred the testiness of the father to the harrowing disappointment of a long cherished plan, and the querulousness Still, as it usually happens of his feeble health. with proud men, neither would open his heart to the other; and a slight, though almost imperceptible coldness gathered over their intercouse. Bu this interview served as a stimulant to matrimony. something like gloom over the paternal mansion heightened the frequency of the visits of the lover. The gentle object of his preference imagined no barrier to an albance where there existed no incquality; and he forbore to communicate what could only occasion perplexity, and what he trus-ted would soon vanish like the "baseless fabric of According to a happy prescience, the lofty counsellor gave his consent to the nuptials, and the flower of the court of Williamsburg became a bride in the blush of her seventeenth summer.

Their residence was a retired and romantic man on on the banks of the Pamonkey. It reared its white halls amid a profusion of vines and flowering trees .- Broad plantations and the wealth of Virgi nia forests variegated the grounds. Rural occu pation, and the delight of each other's society, prepared for them what they deemed a paradise. In learned to appreciate the treasures of his new daugh-Her excellence in the responsible sphere to which she was introduced won his regard, and with the ingenuousness of an honorable mind when convinced of an error, he sought every opportunity of distinguishing her ment, which he had been reluctant to admit. When he saw the grace and courtliness with which she maintained a generous hos pitality; the judgment, far beyond her years, dis played in the management of her servants; the energy, the early rising, the cheerful alacrity with which she regulated and beautified the internal mechanism of her family; the disinterestedness with which she forgot herself, and sought the good of others; but, above all, her entiring devotion to her husband, and the little ones sprung up around her; he gloried in the sentiment of his son, which, indeed, he had always believed, though he was once in danger of swerving from it, that strong per sonal affection, is essent at to the bias of matrime mul happiness.

But the scene of exquisite felicity was not long The death of ber oldest children prepared her for a deeper loss in her beloved and estimable hosband. In the trying situation of a young, beautiful, and wealthy widow, and mother, she was still able to conduct herself with unvarying discretion, and faithfully to discharge every important duty.

It was in the spring of 1758 that two gentlemen attended by a servant, were seen riding through the luxuriant scenery with which the county of New Kent, in Virginia, abounds. The most striking figure of the group was a tall, graceful man, and apparently about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age. He would have been a model for a statu ary when Rome was in her best days His com panton was an elderly man, in a plate garb, who by the familiarity with which he pointed out surrounding objects, would seem to be taking his daily rounds upon his own estate. As they approached the avenue to an antique mansion, he placed his rein of his companion.

" Nay, Colonel Washington, let it never be said that you have passed the house of your father's friends without dismounting. I must maist on the

honor of delaying you as my guest."

"Thanks to you, my dear Sir, but I ride in haste, the bearer of despatches to our Governor in Wil-liamsburg, which may not brook delay."

" Is this the noble steed which was given you by the dying Braddock on the fatal field of Morion gabels ? and this the same servant he begreathed ou at the same time?"

Washington answered in the affirmative

"Then, my dear Colonel, thus mounted and attended, you may well dine with me, and by barrowing some of this moonlight, reach Walliamsburg ere his excullency shall have shaken off his mor-

ning slumbers." "Do I understand that I may be excused immediately after dinner ?"

" Certainly." "Then, Sir, I accept your hospitality." And gracefully throwing himself from the charger, he resigned the rein to his English servant, giving at the same time strict orders as to the time he must

he ready with the horse to pursue their journey.
"I am rejoced, Colonel Washington," said t hospitable old gentleman, "fortunately to have met you on my morning ride; and the more so as I have some guests who may make the repast pass pleasantly, and will not fail to appreciate our young and valuent soldier."

Washington bowed his thanks, and was introduced to the company. Virginia's far-famed hos-pitality was well set forth in that spacious baroni-Precise in his household regulations, the social feast was closed at the time the host had predicted. The servant was also punctual—he knew the habits of his master. At the appointed moment he stood with horses canarisoned at the gate; and much did he marvel, as listening to ev ery foot-step that paced down the avenue, he saw the sun sink in the west, and yet no master appear. At length orders came that the horses should be put up for the night.—Wonder upon wonder! when his business with the governor was so urgent !--The sun was high in the heavens the next day, ere Washington mounted for his journey. No explanation was given, but it was removed that among the guests was a beautiful and youthful widow, to whose charms his heart had responded. This was

at Williamsburg, retracing his route with unusual celerity, and becoming a frequent visitor at the house of the late Colonel Custis, in the vicinity, where the following year, his nuptials were celebrated.

Henceforth the life of the lady of Mount Vernor is a part of the history of her country. In that hal-lowed retreat, she was found entering into the plans of Washington, sharing his confidence, and making his household happy. There her only daughter, Martha Custis, died in the bloom of youth; a few There her only daughter, years after, when the troubles of the country drew her husband to the post of commander-in-chief of her armies, she accompanied him to Boston, and with seed its siege and evacuation. For eight years he returned no more to enjoy his beloved residence on the banks of the Potomac. During his absence she made the most strenuous efforts to discharg the added weight of care, and to endure, with change less trust in Heaven, continued anxiety for one so mexpressibly dear. At the close of each campaign, she repaired, in compliance with his wishes, head quarters, where the ladies of the general officers joined her in forming such society as diffused a cheering influence over even the gloom of the winter of Vailey Forge and Morristown. The opening of every campaign was the signal of the return of Lady Washington, (as she was called in the army,) to her dimestic cares at Mount Vernon .-"I heard," said she, "the first and the last cannon of the revolutionary war." The rejoicings which The rejoicings which attended the surrender of Cornwallis, in the autumn of 1781, marked for her a season of the deepest sorrow. Her only remaining child, Col. John Custis, the aid-de-cupp of Washington, became, do ring his ardamis duties at the siege of Yorktown, the version of an epidemic fever, and died at the age of twenty-seven. He was but a boy of five at the time of her second marriage, and had drawn forth strongly the affections and regard of her iljustrious husband, who shared her affliction for his oss, and by the tenderest sympathy, strove to alle

At the close of the war, a few years were devoted to the enjoyment and embellishment of their favorite Mount Vernon. The peace and returning prosperity of their country gave pure and bright in gredients to their cup of happiness. Their mansion was thronged with guests of distinction, all of whom remarked with admiration the energy of Mrs. Wash ington in the complicated duties of a Virginia house wife, and the elegance and grace with which she

The voice of a free nation, conferring on Gen. Washington the highest office in its power to be stow, was not obeyed without a sacrifice of feel It was in the spring of 1789, that, with his lady, he hade adieu to his trangoil abode, to assume the responsibility of the first Presidency. In forming his domestic establishment he mingled the simplicity of a republic with that dignity which he felt was necessary to secure the respect of older governments. The furniture of his house, the li very of his servants, the entertainments of his guests, displayed elegance, while they rejected os testation. In all these arrangements, Mrs. Wash ington was a second self. Her Friday evening le vees at which he was always present, exhibited that perfect etiquette which marks the intercourse of the dignified and high bred. Commencing at seven, and closing at ten, they lent no more sanction to late hours than to levity. The first lady of the nation still preserved the hebits of early life. Indulging in no indolence, she left her pillow at dawn, and after breakfast retired to her chamber for an hour for the study of the scriptures and devotion. This practice, it is said, during the long period of half a century, she never omitted. The duties of the Salmath were dear to her. The President and herself attended public worship with regularity and in the evening he read to her, in her chamber,

the scriptures, and a sermon. The Spring of 1797 opened for them with the nost pleasing anticipations. The cares of high office were resigned, and they were about to retire, for the remainder of their days, to the beloved shades of Mount Vernon. The new turf springing into fresh greenness wherever they trod, the verna blossoms opening to receive them, the warbled welcome of the birds, were never more dear, as wearied with the toils of public life, and satiated with its honors, they returned to their rural retreat, hallowed by the recollections of earlier years, and by the consciousness of virtue.

But in two years Washington was no more. The four hours, fell like a thunder-holt upon the hereaved widow. The piety which had long been her strength continued its support, but her heart drooped; and though her cheerfulness did not utterly forsake her, she discharged her habitual round of duties, as one who felt that " the glory had de parted.

How beautiful and characteristic was her reply to the solicitations of the highest authority of the nation, that the remains of her illustrious husband might be removed to the seat of government, and i marble monument erected to mark the spot of their

Taught by the great example which I have had so long before me, never to oppose my private wishes to the will of my country, I consent to the re quest made by Congress; and in doing this, I need not, I cannot. say what a sacrifice of individual

feelings I make to a sense of public duty."

The intention of the Congress of 1797 has never been executed, nor the proposed monument crected The enthusiasm of the time passed away, and the many conflicting cares of a great nation turned its thoughts from thus perpetuating his memory, whose image, it trusted, would be ever enshrined in the

hearts of a great people. Scarcely two years of her lonely widowhood were accomplished, ere the lady of Mount Vernon fould approaching. Gathering her family around her, she in pressed on them the value of that religion which she had tested from her youth onward to heary hairs .- Then calmly resigning her soul into the hands of Him who gave it, at the age of eventy, full of honors, she was laid in the tomb of

Washington. In this outline of the lineaments of Martha Wash-

ington, we percieve that it was neither the beauty with which she was endowed, por the high station which she had attained, that gave enduring lustre to her character, but her Christain fidelity in those duties which devolve upon her sex. This fitted her to irradiate the home, to lighten the cares, to cheer the anxieties, to sublimate the enjoyments, of him who, in the expressive language of Chie Justice Marshall, was " so favored of Heaven as to depart without exhibiting the weakness of humani

HAYTI.

The following remarks upon the late revolution in Hayti, are from the Paris Presse, which journal represents the recent revolution of St Domingo as he triumph of the black race over the mulatto.

Herard, the leader of the insurrection, and his brother, are negroes; whilst Boyer, his secretary Inginac, and the chiefs of his party, are all mulat tous. The negro race, according to the writer, en tertains a predilection for the Europeans, especial ly for the French, whilst the mulattoes are viewed by them with the extreme of detestation. It was, indeed, the negroes who raised the great insuirecrection and insured its triumph. Whilst they and loussaint prevailed, the French colors continued to when the mulattoes prevailed, then commenced that system of batred to the French name, which is well known. But we must let the writer in the Presse relate his story.

"In 1806 Petion founded at Port au Prince, the republic of Hayti. Ding :5 1518, General Bayer became his successor. In 1820, Christophe killed himself to escape from his soldiers in mutine, and his kingdom was united to the republic of Petion. In 1822 Boyer conquered and united to his govern ment the Spanish portion of the island, which had sought to seperate and declare itself part of the Colombian republic. The relations of France with the republic are well known, as well as the treaty of 1825, which acknowledged its independence condition of an indemnity being paid to the old colonists. On the accession of the present King of the French, the Haytim government, which had paid but 30, of the 150 millions stipulated, thought fit not to recognize the monarchy of July. When this recognition was demanded, the answer came in language "wanting the politeness of civilized na In such a situation there were but two ways of proceeding—one to blockade and bombard. the other to negotiate-the latter was preferred; and contrary to the treaty of 1825, that of 1838 reduced to 60 millions the 120 millions due, and recognized purely and simply the independence of Hayti, without imposing any longer the payment of the indemnity as condition."

The Presse goes on to show that immense advantage can be derived from the late revolution, which has substituted negroes, friends of France, in the Government, to the jealous mulattees.-There is little probability that the next instalment, due in July, will be paid. A pretext will be, that Boyer has carried off the money. France can take every advantage of so fine a country in the state of an insolvent debtor; it can force a treaty of commerce upon Hayti as England has upon China; and it ought so to manage matters, that is half a century France should reserve the Protectorate of St. Domingo as it has acquired that of the Society

THE DEATH BED.

How sad and lonely the couch where the emaciated form is stretched, uncheered by the dawnings of the eternal day! Over the poor, unhappy wasted clay, no starlight brightness, no cherub hovering. In vain are the arms of friendship ex-tended, and the bosom of love opened. The rays of hope may gleam a bright moment on the mind, but they are cold and cheerless. No vivifying influence passes over the feverish brain; no holy gush of restatic joy fills, supports and entrances the oul. Oh, it is hard dying when the consolations of religion are wanting, when the present, past and future bring in the dreadful sentence that all is lust when no uplifted arm makes strong the inner man, when the outer man falls into ruin! But O, how soft the bed of death !- what casy, pleasant dving, when the comfostable assurance of God's words are brought home to the stricken one in language that cannot be misunderstood! when the soul, feeling after the promises, clinging to the Rock of Ages, and rising up in the strength of the Lord of hosts, grappies with the master, on grounds conse. country to the Spring hill road, and up that road a shock of his death, after an illness of only twenty. orated by the Son of God and prevails and triumphs? distance of a mile, to the house of a friend, although four hours, fell like a thunder-holt upon the bewhich he had gloried, with a smile, and beholds un moved the coumbling tabernacle-new fledwed, he preaks his bonds, he flies away to dip his pinions in the font of uncreated light.

BE KIND TO EACH OTHER.

BY CHARLES SWAIN. Be kind to each other !

The night's coming on, When friend and when brother Perchance may be gone! Then 'midst our dejection, How sweet to have earned The blest recollection Of kindness-returned? When day hath departed. And Memory keeps Her watch broken-hearted. Where all she loved sleeps!

Let falsehood assait not, Nor envy disprove-Let triffest prevail not-Against those ye love! Nor change with to-morrow, Should fortune take wing, But the deeper the sorrow, The closer still cling! Oh, be kind to each other ! The night's coming on, When friend and when brother Perchance may be gone

The Hon. Judge Taytor, of Mobile, Afa., has ree .uv addressed a communication to the editor of he Daily Advertiser of that city, of a most interesting and extraordinary character. Mr. Langdone in introducing the communication to his readers, nakes the assurance "that every fact stated can be corroborated by hundreds of his most veracious fellow-citizens. Those who hold in veneration the moble qualities of the horse, that sagacious as well as serviceable animal, will be certain to give the article a careful perusal. The writer of this individual animal's history, has scarcely told the half of the cridence he gives of possessing powers of reasoning far above most other animals of the brute If all these marks of intelligence are creation. not referable to a process of thought, or rattecination, then we know not upon what principle they are to be accounted for; they are certainly, in our estimation, a lofty remove from instinct."

My purpose is not to discuss the question at the head of this article, but to submit some facts for the speculation of those who may be curious in such matters. As you are aware, I own a horse called John, that for several years has not only amused, but astonished the public, by his various

feats of intelligence and sagacity.

Every body knows John, and if he is seen, as he often is, in a buggy, and no one in it, walking, trotting, or galloping through the most crowded streets, threading me way among carriages and drays, no citizen offers to stop him; but if a stranger attempt it, he only excites a laugh, and is asked how long he has been in the city? I have witnessed some amusing scenes of this kind at the expense of some one's good intentions.

It is proper I should state, that for the last seven years, with the exception of the past and present winters, I have resided about two and a half miles from the city. I generally come to town every day about eleven or twelve o'clock. I frequently drive to town and back without touching the rein. If I come down St. Francis street, he is certain to stop at the Waverly, without anything being said to him, and as soon as bget out, he will start in a trot or gallop, and stop at the Corinthian. If I come down Dauphin street, he will go directly to the Post Office, where he will stop until I get out, when he will wheel across the street, and remain there, in his opinion, a reasonable time : if he wants water, he will go to a pump, and from one to another, until he finds a friend to pump-it for him, when he will return.

John is also a general favorite. The "freedom of the city" was long since presented to him in a buggy! He is therefore not confined to any particular street, but goes where he likes, in pursuit of me or his own amusement. He will sometimes go Water street, and then to Commerce, where with excellent taste and judgment he will sample bales of hay on the side walk; but unlike the cotton samplers, he was never known to fill a bag and carry it off on his back. He not only knows me from others, but can distinguish my voice from all others, as may be easily proved. Hundreds of pursons may pass him daily without attracting from from him any particular notice. If I come toward him when his head is turned from me, and happen to be talking at the time, although from his tight check rein the motion may be difficult, and perhaps painful, he will turn his head round, resting it a. gainst his side, with his eye, which then exhibits a peculiar tremulous motion, fixed on me, until [pass. If he then desires to go home, he will raise his head, point his ears, and start after me, stepping loftily and keeping me in view. Although a spirited animal, nothing "frightens him from his pro-priety;" in fact, he "dares do all that may become torse. It is a fact quite notorious, will go about the city in pursuit of me; it is equally so, that experiements have been made to induce him to leave me, by turning him up the street leading to the country, but after turning a block or two he would invariably come back. There are many metances of gentlemen having driven him to their residences, in different parts of the city and turned him loose to come back; and I am informed that some bets have been pocketed on such performances. I had a standing bet for some years that I would send him to the market or the post-office, or any house or point that might be designated, and that he would return safely with the buggy. No one doubted he would do it. But a few months since I sent him from my house across the have often sent him on errands of a similar character. I have only to go with him and show him a place, and he never forgets it. He is perfectly un-der command of my voice. I speak to him as I would to a servant, and that he understands many things I say to him, is proved by the fact that he o. beys me. In harness or out of it, he follows me about like dog. He stands in no fear of me, and has no cause, for although I may sometimes scold him, I have never struck him, as I believe, in the seven years and a half I have owned him. He therefore does nothing from fear, but everything from kindness.

It is getting quite late-two or three o'clock-f must have gone up the street. He turns up Royal street, and stopping a short time at the Literary Depot and several other places, he goes to the Wa. verly. There is no use in going farther in this direction, for he knows I soldon go shove that point. He becomes uneasy; turns back and goes down the street as far as the Court House. He turns again, much excited; his ears thrown back, his neck arched, his nostrils flattened, and starts into a fast trot. he passes the Mans on House, he is in a round gallop, wildly throwing his head from one side of the street to the other. If he sees me he will stop, or come up to me. I get into the carriage, and without saying a word to him, or touching the rein, he takes up the first street to our home. Here is a narrow lane leading to the gate, and to make a clean turn through it, it is necessary to keep to the right, near the fence. John knows it, and stops at the proper point; I get out, open the gate and pass through. He wheels short tornal, describing a quarter circle, and mers all to fight before bem.

the gate a narrow, there being but five or eix es to spare between the wheel and the post.-I she knows it, and in more than five hundred times passing through that gate, he has not touched the est more than three or four times ; but when he happens to do so, he will immediately back, sheer all his own accord, and pass through -never failing in his second attempt. There are many instances of his having locked his wheels with other carriagps, when endeavoring to get a good shade, and disengaging himself in a similar manner, and which have been noticed by Gen. T. D. W. and others.— But for the oddity of it I certainly should not use other rein or bridle. In going to the city, or back, but especially at night, I would trust him sooner than a professed watchman. Not the slightest injury has ever mourred to the carriage by any fautt

But he has also a mode of communicating his wishes and wants, by signs, looks and and actions, which is as perfectly comprehensible by me, as if expressed in the plainest language spoken by man. He not only uses a language to express his ideas, emotions, &c., but he has clearly invented that language himself, as I think I shall prove. A portion of the year, the stable being left open for that purpose, John is allowed to come to the house and kitchen when he likes. About twelve o'clock one light night, I heard a heavy knocking at the kitch-The knocking continued so long and so loud, that I got up and went to the window, when I found it was John creating the disturbance. His hind feet were on the ground and his fore feet on the upper step. Lafting his foot he would strike the point of his hoof against the door ten or fifteen times, repeating it every few minutes. Proin many other feats of his sagacity, I was well convinced of his object. I called up the servant and charge d him with neglecting to feed the horse, but he stoutly denied the charge. It is certain I did not believe him. But the same thing happined several times afterwards, and I had as often called up the servant, who still asserted the horse had been fed. One day I happened to hear the old negrotalking to the servants in the kitchen, laughing heartily and repeating, "John won't he, and master know's it." (Alaugh.) "He believes John, and won't believe me." (Aucher laugh.) "I won't tell any more lies about feeding John. Its no use." They all laughed; and I laughed! When he wants wa ter he will go to the well, and knock against the curb or the water tub in the same manner. Of late years, the sevant gets up at the earliest

knocking, for he knows that no sleep is to be had on the premises until John's demands are complied I often direct that he should not be fed in the morning, for the purpose of inducing him to adopt some other mode of communicating his wishes.-After exhausting his patience in his usual efforts, he would come to the house and walk by the door stepping short and quick, and wheeling abruptly round. After practising in this manner for some time, he would give one of the queerest squeals I ever heard, as much resembling the yell of a taw, as anything else, although he can if he likes. equeal in very good English!

In November last, Mr. IIwho was at my house, desired to witness some of John's performances. After performing several feats I have related, and we had gone into the house the servant came to me and said, John would not let her go to the kitchen. We went on the gal-lery and saw that John had planted his heels directly opposite to the kitchen door, looking very, sava gely. I ordered the girl to drive him away, which sheattempted to do with a stick. But no, John would not move an inch. With his head near the ground, his ears backed, stamped violently, and shaking his head, he bid defiance. All this I knew was merely for effect. I knew he would not have injured the least of living things. I then told the girl to go to the well and draw him water. Asoon as she started in that direction, he threw off his theatrical character and followed her, looking pleased, and highly gratified at the success of his

ingenious experiment. I will relate one feat of a different character. A year of (wo ago, when I came to the city one morning, I left John at a shop in Church street to be shod, requesting the smith after he had done so, to put the horse in the buggy and let him go; a practice I have pursued at that and other shops for several years. An hour or two after, I was standing on the side walk opposite to the Mansion House, when I saw John coming down Government street, and then up Royal in a fast trot stopping within a few feet of me. He soon commenced stamping violently with his fore foot, which continued for a minute or two. The West Ward omnibus was standing some 30 or 40 feet in front of him. Walking up to it he put his foot on the upper step, and commenced biting it. After relieving himself of the fly, (as I supposed it was,) he backed the hugger to his old position. Although Juhn June. buggy to his old position. Although John knew, and had his reason, why he went to the omnibus, ret it is proper the learned public should be informed that as his cheek rein would not allow his formed that as his cheek rein would not allow his formed that as his cheek rein would not allow his formed that as his cheek rein would not allow his formed that as his cheek rein would not allow his formed that as his cheek rein would not allow his formed that as his cheek rein would not allow his formed that as his cheek rein would not a newspaper cultor—are his proper cultor—are his formed that some think ther render more real hable to be hurried into error under heated impulsive service on their farms by saving their crops, fruits, service on thei head to be brought down to his foot, he went to the connibus to bring up his foot to his head. Mr. -, then and now of this city, and a number of other gentlemen, were amused spectators of this

Mobile, Alabama, April 4, 1813.

Fire at Louisville .- A destructive fire occurred at Louisville, Kentucky, on Sunday, the 28th ult., since he went to sea before the mast, sailing besaid to be the work of an incendiary. Several large and valuable watchouses containing hemp, &c. were destroyed. Louisville is one of those flourishing western cities that has grown up, as it were, by enchantment. It is in Jefferson county, 52 bravery of young Williams saved the ship. He sonal rencounters, aye, even murders committed miles from Frankfort, 76 from Lexington, and 590 killed the captain and mates of the pirates with his in the south and south-west, might be traced to at from Washington City; situated on the Ohio river, mouth of the Ohio, and nearly 1400 from N. w Orleans by the Musissippi and Onio. The exports con sist of tobacco, corn, flour, whiskey, cotton hagging, cordage, hemp, pork, bacon, and many other productions of a fertile country. The population. twenty years age, was a little over one thousand. and the inhabitants now, probably, amount to fif teen or twenty times that number, - Independent.

A Freechman stopping at a tavern, asked for Jacob. "There is no such person here," said the Lier nake warm wid de peksic," he realized. "Oh, he'' exclanded the host, "that is flip." "Axe—no lie enced in Dinvile, Pennsylvania, on the 2d of the enced in Dinvile, Pennsylvania, o

THE WAGES OF LABOR.

The following dialogue will illustrate better than any argument the sort of population and compensato bring the labor and wages of Americans into e-It is part of an article published in the quality. London Morning Chronicle, b one who says 'himseit has whistled at the plough."

It is a conversation hold at Abrogdon;

You hold the plough—how old are you? 'I be sixteen.' 'What wages have you? 'Three shillings [67 cents] a week.' Don't you get victuals from your master?' 'No. I buys them all." 'All out of three shillings? * E.s., and buys my clothes out of that. 'And what do you buy to eat ? 'Buy to eat—why, I buys bread and lard.' Do you eat bread and lard always? What have you for breakfast? 'What have I for breakfast? Why, bread and lard.' 'And what for dinner?' 'Bread and 'What for supper, the same? 'Ecs, the same for supper-bread and lard.' 'It seems to be always bread and lard; have you no boiled ban and vegetables?' No; there be no place to hoil 'em; no time to boil 'em; none to boil.' Have you never a hot dinner nor supper, don't you get potatoes? 'Ess; potatoes, an we pay for em. Master lets us boil 'em once a week an we like.' 'And what do you eat with them, bacoo!' No.' 'What then!' 'Lard; never has nothing but lard.' Can't you boil your potatoes or cook your victuals any day you choose!' 'No; has no but lard." 'Have you no fire 'o warm you in cold weather? 'No, we never has fire.' Where do you go in the winter evenings?' 'To bed, when it be time; an it ben't time we goes to some of the houses as be round about.' 'To the firesides of some of the cottages, I suppose.' Ees, fan we can What if you cannot get; do you go into the farm house? 'No, musn't; never goes nowhere but to bed, an it be very cold.' Where is your bed? 'In the tellit (stable loft) 'How many of you sleep there?' 'Ail on us as he hired.' 'How many are hired?' 'Four last year; five this.' Does any one make your beds for you? 'No, we make 'em ourselves.' · Who washes your sheets? Who washes 'em? 'Yes, they are washed, I sup-see?' 'No, they ben't.' 'What! never washed Disc? Do you mean to say you don't have your sheets washed? 'No, never since I comed.' 'When did you come?' 'Last Michaelmas.' 'Was you bed clothes clean then? 'I date say they was. 'And don't you know how long they are to serventil they are changed again?' To Michaelmas, until they are changed again? To M chaelmas, hear tell. 'So one change of hell clothes serves a year. Don't you find your bed disagreeable?' Do I! I be too sleepy. I never knows nought of it only that I has to get up afore I be awake, an never get into it afore I be a'most asleep. I be u at four, and ben't done work afore eight at night. You don't go so long at the plough as that ? but master be always having summat for we to de as be hired; we be always at sum.nat.

KILLING BIRDS.

This practice prevails to a shameful extent a mong some of our would be smart youngsters; and is even too much encouraged by older persons who ought to know better, and whose duty it is to teach their children not only the meanness and cruelty of the practice, but also the injury inflicted on mankind by destroying their benefactors-the birds .-It is true some kinds may, at certain seasons, tres pass a little on our rights, or rather, on our assumed rights, by appropriating a morsel of the produce of the field, garden or orchard, when a supply of their natural food may chance to fail, or by way variety, but is not "the laborer worthy of his hire?" And have not these little creatures labored in-

cessantly day after day for months, to destroy those insects that infest our fields, our gardens, our or-chards, and even our houses? And no matter, as respects the interest involved, whether these kind offices be performed on purpose for our benefit, or merely from a natural instruct to supply their own wants; the benefit is equally great to us, and hence they have a just claim to our protection. would rather, merely considering the injury done, that any one would rifle our pocket of a dollar than

kill a bird on our premises.

It is stated that some of the large farmers in Devonshire, (England,) a few years ago, in order to evade the injury done by the crows, offered a large reward for their heads, but the event proved to be to attempting to remove a small evi! they produced tar greater. In consequence of the birds being destroyed, insects mu tiplied so greatly, as to nearly destroy their crops for several succeeding years, until they were forced to import birds to re stock their farms.

The trifling injury to which the farmer is occa sionally subjected by them is so insignificant, when compared with that which the myriads, of insects they destroy, might, and in all probability would have done, that some think they render more real liable to be hurried into error under heated impul

Farmer's Advocate.

Yankee bravery rewarded -One of the most distinguished admira's in the Russian Navy is Count Zinzenhoff, who is a native of Meredith, N. H., and whose real name is Thomas F. Williams. According to an account published of him in the New Hampshite papers, it seems that many years tween Boston and St. Petersburg. At the latter place he was left sick, and on his recovery entered the Russian merchant service. The vessel in own hands, carried the Russian vessel into port, tacks originally made through the press. Old polwas then introduced to the Emperor, who immediaticians and case hardened editors; are apt to dis of the head of the raids, 132 inites (by the course of the river) from Cincumsti, Ohio, 400 above the mouth of the Ohio, and nearly 1400 from N w Or- and from rank to rank by sea and land, he has ter, even when mingled with bitterness and coarse High Admiral of all the Cossacks.

> A proper example.—W II Jones, a respectable catizen of Perry county, Alahama, and formerly one of "the first families of Virginia," has been sentenced to the Penttentia y for 19 years, for whipping one of his slaves to death.

From the Lynchburg Virginian. THE TARIFF OF 1842.

The democrats contend that the Tariff of 1842 is the highest ever passed by Congress. We publish a table of the duties imposed on the leading articles of consumption for 1816, 1824, 1832 and 1842 in which it will be seen that it is one of the lowest Tariffs that has ever passed Congress. The able is worth preserving for future reference :

	All homespuns, shirting, dimittes, gotton-fluc-
64 cq yard \$30 per ton \$9 per ton 20 per ton 5 ets a pound 12 do 5 do 5 ets a gallon 20 cts per bush. 15 per cent do do 81 50 per pair do 830 per ton 4 c. per pound 25 per cent 20 do do	1816.

	1824.	1828.	1002.	1014
cod and	7 je. sq. yard 630 per ton 818 per ton 3 ets a pound 12 do	837 per ton 837 per ton 822 40 per ton 3 res a pound 12 do	7½ cts eq. yard 830 per ton 818 per ton 2½ cts a pound 12 de Free	6 rts sq. yard \$25 per ion \$17 do 2½ cts a pound 6 cts a pound 4 ct. a cellon
llon bush.	5 cts a gallon 20 cts per busb. 25 per cent do	10 cts a gallon 20 cts per bush. 25 per cent 25 do	5 ers a gallon 10 ers a bushek 5 per cent 15 do	44 cisa gallon 8 cis per bushel 15 per cent do
pair	\$1 50 per pair	\$1 50 per pair	81 50 per pair	\$1 25 per pair 50 ets per pair
ound na	7 - 7	per p	5 cts per bound 15 cts sq. yard	4) ets a pound 14 ets sq. yard
	25 do	85 do	20 do	30 do
	finance survey and the survey and th		e I a lo t, d ip	a;

For the Tar.ff of 1816, Mr. Calhoun voted, which we consider a shade higher than the one of 1842. The Tariff of 1828, commonly called the Bill of Abominations, voted for by Mr. Van Buren, is double as much on a great many articles as the Tariff of 1842, which is so much abused by the Locofocos. It will be seen that it is even lower than the Compromise Tariff of 1832, which was supported by all parties. The Whigs ought to disseminate this hefore the people, as a great many have been led to believe open the unsubstantiated word of the leaders of the Democratic party, that this is the highest Tariff ever passed by Congress. This table put their assertions to rest, for it cannot be controverted. Every Whig ought to have one, and when he hears a Locofoco talking about the present Tariff being high, to refute the assertion upon the spot.

THE PRESS AND PERSONALITIES. The several tragedies that have grown out of

the intemperance of the Prors of late, render the consideration of the subject appropriate and important. We are glad to see that they are attracting the notice of the press itself. We have read with pleasure of late, much sound and judicious com mentary upon them. The Newark Advertiser has the following true and forcible paragraph on the aubject :

subject:
"Considering all things, it is perhaps rather re-markable that the beense of the Press does not of-tener lead to bloodshed. The liberty which its conductors, for the most part, feel themselves authorized to take with the feelings of individuals. and the readiness and freedem with which they are wont on the instant to pronounce judgment on men things, seemingly unconscious that the best minds-even the mind of a newspaper editor-are lated to lead to personal violence—the natural co-sequence of personal abuse. But much as a resort to this brutal mode of redress for quite as brutal wrong is to be deprecated, it is by no means the worst effect of this extemporaneous administration of Lynch Law by the press."

The Philadelphia Inquirer says : "The press should be in every case, conservative in its character and tendency, upon the feelings, principles and language of the public at large. It should every where rebuke violence and personality, and not by indulging in, induce the exhibition of these deplorable qualities. We fear that if the truth could which he sailed was attacked by pirates, but the be ascertained, a majority of the street fights, pergrown greater, and risen higher and higher, until abuse. Not so with all the world; not so with the be has become a Count with a hard name, and Lord sensitive and excitable, who have peculiar notions of honor, and who fancy a newspaper attack is calculated to hold them up to the gaze and contempt of their fellow citizens. Hence results of violence and murder in so many cases. Would that the er-ror to which we have referred could be corrected. The liberty of the press is one thing, but the freedom to attack right and left with bitterness, and personality, without being held to a just responsibelity, is a very different affair."

the Charleston Mercury, from which we copy the

the administrator of the criminal law, will find that his office is one of nearly unminigated mischief .-Writing to the haste and confusion of each day's pressing business under impulse of party feeling, rejudice and one sided statements, he is of a timen least qua fied for a criminal judge; and yet of all tribunais, his is the most blusting. Publishing without warning, on secret information, in a single day it is scattered over a State-and the victim hears it echoed like the thunder among the circling mountain, the whole earth with one voice repeat ing his disgrace. It is a thing to make a man mad and act madly. And if such liberty be allowed at all, is it not certain that malice and revenge will use it far oftener for calumny, than virtue for hose est desunciation? The proper material for the journalist is what concerns the public - and these things he ought to treat as far as possible in their general character. Personalities not only debase the press, but they necessarily involve a narrow mindedness, a contraction of scope, an egotism of the editors, which leaves them no claim upon the public, other than what might be asserted by the brotes and bullies who fight in the streets-it is the claim of a public nuisance

A FACT FOR THE PEOPLE.

The United States consumes more British manufactures than any other nation, Girat Britain a lone excepted By a recent report of a committee to the British Parliament, it seems that the value of British manufactures consumed by various nacons is as follows :

Prossin, Russia, 17 " Norway, France, 20 " U. States, 402 "

The above from the Montepelier Watchman shows our dependence upon England, and for those articles, too, which we can manufacture as well and as chean as any other people. She yearly draws over \$68,000,000 from us, which ought to remain at home, supplying a currency for the people and supporting our own manufactures. Yet the advocates of Free Trade would repeal the Tariff, the only protection of our manufactures, and permit England to flood our markets with her goods to the exclusion of our own.

The Burning of the Bible .- A committee of Protestants and Catholics baying investigated the case of a late burning of Bibles at Champian. New York, at the request of the Catholic Bish p linglics, report that some farty bibles were burnt; that it was done by M. Telman a missionary from Canada, and recently from France, in opposition to the express wishes of the resident Priest, and that the Bishop of Montreal promptly condemned the act within five days. The Bolles were distributed by Protestants, against the declared wishes of the Ca thelics with whom they were left.

The copies thus distributed were of the Protes tant version of the B h e, which the Catholics const der uncanonical, as the Protestants consider the Donay version of the Catholies. We have never ourselves discovered a material disparity between those translations, yet pious men en each side rebuttonsly believe their own to be truly "the word of God," and the other a dangerous imposition. notion is, that more than half of the avowed inter polations in both translations distinguished by be, ing printed in italies, ought never to have been in troduced,-and that the beauty and force of the o-Eginal has often been exceedingly marred by thos interpolations as well as by those injudic ous divisions of the text, made within the last few century ries only, into verses. Even the chapters divided at the same time we believe, are very strangely if not erroneously commenced.

Washington Allston, a distriguished American artist, died suddenly at Cambridge, Mass, on the 8th inst. in the 64th year of his age. In Europe, as well as America. Allston has been regarded for a number of years, as holding the first rank among the artists of the age—and his chif d'œuvre is ye to be gazed upon by an admiring world. Mr. A. ston to also well known as an accomplished scholar and a heautiful writer. The Boston Bulletin says it is generally known that Mr. Aliston commence d a scripture piece about fifteen years ago and much of his time has been devoted to it up to the day of his death. The supposition is, that this great picture of "Belshazzar's Feast" is nearly fin

Emigrants. - The Chicago Express of the 1st astant says that more than one thousand conweek.

About 30,000 L. theran subjects of Prussia, from the borders of the Baltic, are shortly to come over and settle in the United States. It is a religious movement. There are men of large fortunes at mong them; aid German noblemen whise pedithirti cuth conjury. prees date back ... It make excellent western farmers, and are about State: It is therefore ordered by the Coust, that to settle in Wisconsin.

Mr. Van Buren in Virginia - The Elitor of the Rechmond Enquirer states that he has been advised by one of the Democratic Central Committee of this State, " as the risult of his best investigation," that the Committee stands at about nine (whose first choice is Mr. Van Buren) to six (whose first choice is Mr. Calhoun.) The Ecquirer evidently thinks that Mr. Van Buren is sure to get the rote of Virginia in the nominating Convention, and we think he is very nearly tight in his conjectures .- Petersburg Intelligencer.

Influenca - This distressing disease made its appearance in the eastern states early in Jone, and has rapidly spread through the union and into Canada, justias it did the year before the childra made its appearance on this continent. Two weeks ago it reached Baltimore, and the mails now bring us accounts of its prevailing in Quebre, Cincinnati, Louisville, Charlesten, S. C., &c. It disables thousands for a few days to each of the principal cities, but seldom proves fatal.

Emigration -A letter from Europe states that it is estimated that 100,000 Germans having it is sup. posed in all, five milious of dollars, have made arrangements to emigrate to the U. States the present

The Abolition Nominee for the Presidency James G. Brance, has duclined the honor of being a candidate in 1811.

Meamerism and Electricity identified -T. J. mit., in an arricle in the Rochester Advartiser, ase serts that by a number of experiments he has suce ceeded in producing the mesmeric phenomena by electricity, exactly as they have heretofore been produced by manipulation Persons are put incontrol the meamerized wholly or in parts, excite the organs, paralyze the limbs, and waken the subsubject, just as has been done heretofore by mean

Missionary to Pereis -- Mr. Perkins, the Amer-Mar Yohannah, on the 16th of May, reached Tre. bigond, a city of commerce, he writes, aid in diffus-sing Christian influence; 20,000 horse loads of goods are now annually sent over the mountains from that city.

RANKIN & McLEAN have received their entire in part of the following articles:

Prints, a large assortment, all qualities
Printed Lawns, Ginghams, Cambrica
MUSLINS—plain, plaid, striped, figured, Swiss, mult and Jaconet.

Blue, black and fancy colored Silks

Lawn and silks for bonnets
Shallys and mouselin de lains, plain and satin strips
Silk and shallys dress Hikk's and Ties
Silk linen and cotton Pocket Hikk's.
Silk cravats, satin and bombazine Stocks plain and

Marsailles, Valentia and silk Vestings Besoms and Collurs Georgia nankeons, Rowan casimeres and cotton Pon

Grass Linens, brown linens, plain and drill Merino Cloths & Casimeres, black & fancy colors Blue, black and invisible green cloths Bleached and brown Sheeting and Drilling Russia Sheeting, colored Drilling Fur and palmiest Hats, Caps, Bonnets A good assertment of Shoes Crockery, Culery, Medicines and Dyestufts Saddle Trees, Harness Mounting Saddle Trees, Harness Mounting Hogskins, lining and morocco skins Wood and iron Hames Wood and from Hames
30 kegs Nails and Brads from 4 to 20
20 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Axes, wood buckets, &c.,
5 doz. English & Dutch mowing Scythes
2 do. "grain"

2 do. " grain 20 doz. pair trace and halter chains, several qualities, 20 doz. pair trace and line and Rio Coffee
3000 lbs. Laguira and Rio Coffee
Several qualities of Teas
20 kegs No. 1 White Lead, 200 lbs. Putty
1 tierce Rice, I sack each Ginger, Spice, Pepper

1 tierce Ruce, I sack each Ginger, Spice, Pepper Paper, bocks, ink, &c., Powder, Shot, Lead, &c., &c., &c., &c. We believe our Stock of goods is hardly inferior to any found in the place. We are anxions to sell, on reasonable terms, for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers—though we do not pretend to buy or sell lower than our neighbors, or to sell articles at halfprice. Good country produce generally taken in exchange for goods. country produce generally taken in exchange for goods. and see; we hope you will not be disappointed.

May 12, 1843.

R. & McL.



At the old and well known stand for Coaches, Rarouches, Bezzies, Salkers! &c. &c. in Greensborough.

Ac. Ac. in Greensborough.

HOPKINS & ROSE continue to carry on all the various branches of the carriage making business in such style as cannot all to please; and on such terms, as are adapted to the present times. We have on hand and are constantly making of well selected materials the various articles in our line of business, known or called for in our southerr market; and in order to secure the best style of finish in connection with the faithful execution of the work, we have in our employ work men from the north, familiar with the most fashionable and extensive manufactories in the United States. We are mixious to maintain a character for good work only, and in order to secure to the purchaser in every case qualities of elegance and strength, we give our personal attention to the work, whether in executing special indeers, or for general sales; seeing the work done, we make no statements at random, and are prepared to give ty. We do not hesitate to invite comparison of the carriages we make with those of any other establisment morth or south.

Orders from any distance will be promptly attended to and care taken to meet the peculiar wishes of our customers, so that they may have the work of the more contents of the the may have the work of the more customers, so that they may have the work of the more customers, so that they may have the work of the more customers, so that they may have the work of the more customers, so that they may have the work of the more customers.

to and care taken to meet the peculiar wishes of our customers, so that they may have the worth of the mo-ncy expended, without discount for disappointment or

N. B. All repairs done with the shortest notice at

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, STOKES June Term, 1843.

E zabeth Jackson & others ve. Jas Gordon& others Probate of Amos Jackson's Will.

Isme Devisavit vel non. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants Armisted Jackson and Allen Hick. tin & his wife Louise are not i publication be made for six weeks in the Greens-boro Patriot, printed at Greensboro, that they be efore the Justices of our next Court and appear b of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Stokes at the courthouse in Germanton on the second Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the said issue will be tried ex parte as to them.

Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court at office the second Merday of June, 1643.
Pradv 85 236 JNO. HILL, C. C. C.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that has is completely prepared for carding any quantity of wood the coming season. His machines were put up, and are conducted under the superintendence of, Mr. Elswick S. Field, whose fidelity and long experience in the business will insure good work for such customers as may favor him with a call. Bring clean wood, and you shall have good work, done at as low prices as any man will card for in this country.

WOOL ROLLS kept constantly on hand for sale, a the Factory, at 331-3 cents where as much as 50 pounds are taken—smaller quantities at 37 4 cts. Coarse rolls at 30 cents where 50 pounds or upwards are taken.

THOMAS R. TATE.

April, 1843.

TAXES.—The citizens living in the District known as Daniel Hobbs' old district will call upon me at G. Albright & Son's Store, and give in all their taxables and taxable property before the 1st day of August next, or they will be reported and subjected to pay double JED. H. LINDSAY, J. P. Greensboro' N. C., July 1, 1843.

BULLIONS' SERIES OF GRAMMARS. R NGLISH, LATIN & GREEK, On the same plan, or the use of Colleges, Academies and Common Schools. Published by Robinson, Peart & Co., N. Y.—In preparing this series, the main object has been, First To provide for the use of achiolis afset of class books on To provide for the use of schools are to class books on this important branch of study, more sample in their ar-fangement, more complete in their parts, and better a-dapted to the purposes of instruction, than any hereto-fore in use in our public Seminaries: and, Secondly to give the whole a uniform character, by following in to give the wante a minima carrangement of ports, us-each, substantially the same arrangement of ports, us-each, substantially the same grammatic it terms, and expressing the de-ing the same grammatic items, as nearly as the mafluitions, rules, and leading parts, as meanly as the na-ture of the case would admit in the same language; and thus to render the study of one Grammar a more profitable introduction to the study of another than it can be, when the books used to differ widely from each other in their whole style and arrangement, as those now in use commonly do. By this means, it is believed, much time and labor will be saved, both to teacher and pupil,—the analogy and peculiarrities of the different anguages being tent to your, will show what is conanguages being kept in view, will show what is com-mon to all, or peculiar to each—the confusion and diff anguages being kept in view, will show what is con-inou to all, or peculiar to each—the confusion and diffi-galty unnecessarily occasioned by the use of elementary works, differing widely from each other in language and structure will be avoided,—and the progress of the student rendered much more capid, easy and satisfac-These works form a complete series o elementary

each language has been compressed into one volume of convenient size, hand-omely printed on fine paper, neat-ly and strongly bound, and at a moderate price. The whole series is now submitted to the judgment of a discorning public, and especially to teachers and superinof schools, and seminaries of learning through

out the United States.

The following notices and recommendations of the works separately, and of the series, both from individuals of the highest standing in the community, and from the public press, will furnish some idea of the plan proposed ed of the manner in which it has been executed From the Rev. Jons Laplow, D. D., Provist of the

Furrersity of Pransylvania.

No one, I think, can ever examine the series of Grammars published by Dr. Buttions, without a deep conviction of their superior excellence. When the English Grammar, the first in the series, was published, it was my pleasure, in connection with some honored in-dividuals, in the city of Albany, to bear the highest testimony to its worth; that testimony if I mistake net, re-ceived the manimous approval of all who ern or ought-to influence public opinion. I have seen, with great gratification, that the 2d and 3d in the series, the latir. nd Greek, have met with the same judgment, which, believe to be entirely deserved, and in which I dol most heartily concur.

From the Hon. ALESED COSKIAS, Judge of the United States Court in the Northern District of N. York, published in the Cayoga Patriot.
BULLION'S SERIES OF GRAMMARS.—By the recent pub-

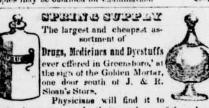
lication of "The Principles of Latin Grammar," tig-ries of grammars, (English, Latin and Greek) is length completed. To their preparation, Dr. Bullions has devoted many years of the best portion of his life.— In the composition of these books, he has shown an intimate acquaintance with the works of his abiest prefecessors; and while upon the one hand, he has not scrupled treely to avail himself of their labors, on the other hand, by studiously avoiding all that is objectionable in them, and by remodelling, improving, and illustrating the rest, he has unquestionably succeeded in constructing the best—decadedly the very best—grammar, in each of the three above named languages, that has yet appeared.

The undersigned hold the responsibility of recommendation as an important one—offen abused, and frequently used to oblige a personal friend, or to get rid of an urgent applicant. They further appeal to their own conduct for years past, to show that they have only occasionally assumed this responsibility, and therefore feel the greater confidence in venturing to recommend the examination, and the adoption of the Rev. Dr. Bulkons' English Grammar, as at once the most comprehensive of any with which they are acquainted, as turnishing a satisfactory solution of nearly all the difficulties of the Socials language; as containing a full corres of exercifinally, that the arrangement is in every way calculated to carry the pupit from step to step in the successful acquisition of that most important end of education, the knowledge and use of the English language.

GIDEON HAWLEY.

T. ROMEYN BECK, JOHN A. DIX.

March 1, 1843. (C) For sale by J & R SLOAN, Greensboro', of a b es may be obtained for examination.



their advantage to make their purchases of the subscri-ber, as he will warrant every article he sells as being of the best quality, and at rotes that cannot fail to please. Their orders shall be promptly and accurately complied with, and forwarded to any part of the State they may

Medicines put up especially for Family use, in quan tities to suit each purchaser, with the proper directions on each package. They are prepared principally by himself, and can youth for their purity and officinal strength. Heads of families and others are respectfully ested to call and examine his stock.

he can furnish them with Powel's be No. 6, Compo tion Pewders, and vegetable Anti-Dyspeptic Wine Bit-

VARNISHES, OH.S, &c. - Best Copal Varnish, Japan ditto, Boot Varnish, Castor Oil, Olive do, Lamp do, Putty. Gillott's best Steel Pens

Gillott's best Steel Pens Ever-pointed Pencils—silver cases Kair Brushes of sup'r quality; Tooth ditto Lenion Syrup; Port Wine, in buttles 50 bottles Sulp, Quinine, at \$250 per bottle 30 th, best English Calome!-warranted Carpenter's Ex. Buchu " Pinkroot

" Pinkroot
" Comp. Syrup Satsaparilla
Jayne's Expectorant, do Vermituge

Jayne's Expectorant, do Vermituge

"Carminative Balsam
Indian Hair Dye, for coloring gray, light or red hair a
beautiful brown or jet black, without staming the skin.
Swaim's Panacea, Thompson's Eye-Water, &c. &c.
For sale by
May 3d, 1843.

D. P. WEIR.

NOTICE.--Taken up and committed to the jail of Surry county, N. C., on the 11th day of February, 1843, a negro man who calls his name JM; supposed to be about 25 years old, 5 feet 3 of 4 inches high, tolerably black, and says he belongs to John Hairston of Hen-ry county, Va. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

EMANUEL CRANOR, Judor, Rockford, Feb. 20, 1843. 4 tf

TASES.—The citizens residing within the District A known as Dr. Mchane's are requested to call at the Store of J. & R. Sloan, and list their taxables suid taxable property before the 1st day of August next, or they

addle & Harness Shop. - The subscriber re sectionly arteries the public that he has on hand a assertment of coach, harcuche, sully, buggy and all HARLESS. Also a fine assertment of Gentle-and Issides' SADLES, both quitted and plant A variety of wagon and riding BRIDLES, Martingales, Valices, horsemen's Caps, &c. All of which will be disposed of on as good it not better terms than can be done thereberg.

done elsewhere Call and see for yourselves.
All kinds of REPAIRING, on both Saddles and Harness, shall be well done, on better ferms than common. Country produce taken in exchange for work. Shop on North Street, three doors from Lindsay's cor-

F. M. WALKER. 6-tf Apri |1st, 1848

NE of two courses most be pursued by me in he sale of my Piano Fortes. I must either adopt the common practice with many dealers in the article of running down other Instruments in order to raise the character of my own, or I must do as I have been endeavoring to do for eight years past, get the public to form their own opinion by trying my instruments. The former is a course I have never adapted, and never shall; the latter I have tried and found to work well. I believe that my Piano Fortes are at least equal to any made in this or any other country that I have heard of; but that opinion being an interested one. I do not ask the public to depend upon it, alone, and simply beg of them to test the matter by actual trial. person desiring to purchase a Piano, can take mine upon trial and withhold payment until they can prove the instrument. E. P. NASH, prove the instrument. Book and Piane Forte Seller,

PROSPECT HILL PREPARATORY SCHOOL THE exercises of this institution will be resumed the 1sth instant; a thorough course is given at this school preparatory to admission into the University of North Carolina, Randolph Macon College, or any other institution that may be preferred. The moral as well as intellectual culture of the populs strictly attended to. Teros per session of 5 months, \$35,00, no extra charges,

Petersburg, Va.

hoard, washing, lights and furtion included.

J. G. WRIGHT,
Rockingham County, N. C. July 3, 1843. 22-8 N. B. It is probable Board can be had in respectable unlies convenient to the School at a cheaper rate.

J. G. W.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

Saturday Morning, July 22, 1812.

The reader will be entertained by the perusal of an article in this paper headed "Can a horse reason!" The late Mr. John Hogan, of Randolph county, knew the horse whose acts are chronicled in this article, and was an eye witness to many instances of his wonderful saga-

A REPUBLICAN DEMOCRAT"

A series of pieces, over this signature, are appearing in the Raleigh Register. These communications half from Caswell county; they are written with uncommon ability-by a Van Boren Democrat. The reason which the author gives for making the Register his medium of communication to his party and the public, is, that there is no Van Buren paper in the State to his knowledge. We at first doubted that "A Republican Democrat" was a sham signature used by some whig writer; but our doubts have fied; the Editor of the Milton Chranicle "knows" him to be "a democrat of the first water."

Democrat or not be is a patriot. He raises a voice of warning, in thunder todes, "to the democratic party proper of North Caroline," to beware of the treachery of Nullifiers, who are stealthely but steadily creeping into place and power under the wing and in the name of Democracy. There is reason for his fears. And it is time for his warning to be heard. The warning comes with a peculiar grace from a district where, it must be confessed, old Jackson Democracy exists in all its honesty, uncontaminated by the crudities of Nulification and modern political ab-tractions. Well may be ask, in the name of virtue and patriotism, if this honest peopicawill permit themselves to be transferred to a doctrine which they abhor-whether they will be cheated into the support of politicians who have hazarded the Union and would do it again!

This writer devotes a few scoreling paragraphs to Burton Craige, Romulus M. Saunders, John R. J Daniel, A. A. Arrington and Godwin C. Moore, now Democratic candidates for Congress, who, in the first instance, prefet Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency. His solemn truths, faithfully forced home to the minds of the people, are making "amountally fluttering" in the camp of the allies, who fight under the banner of Democracy crossed with the bend sinister of Nullification.

" V Republican Democrat" takes occasion to bestow a word of commendation and comfort on DAVID S. REID, E-q., the candidate in his district. He "is a Van Buren man, and, to the utmost extent of his abilities, will sustain the good cause; his district is uncontaminated with Calhounism and Nullification; the contest here is between whiggery and true democracy."

Now, who does Mr. Reid go for, for President! We have no doubt he is a "Van Buren man." But is he not pledged to the nominee of the National Convention of the so called Democratic party! Does he dare to say that he will not give his support to Mr. Calhoun, should he be nominated ! If Mr. Calhoun should be the nominee, (and a majority of the prominent Democrats of the State are straining every nerve for him,) will not Mr. Reid become party to the transfer of the honest Jackson Democracy of his district to "Calhounism and Nullification!" We repeat the question-dares Mr. Reid to say to the people of his district that he would do otherwise The unsuspecting Democrats of the third district

ought to look to this matter before they blindly give their votes. And the whigs should charge this subject home

In relation to the story of Bedford Brown's decision that Judge Riffin " oint strengthy," the Milton Chronicle "don't believe that Col. Brown ever used such language-at least it is 'news' to the people in Caswell."
Well, we got the 'news' from the North State Whig, published in Washington, N. C., more than a foundred

" The Southern Monitor."-This is the title of a next little paper to be issued by Mr. McKee, at Asheville, in place of the Temperance Advocate, discontinued. It tailings, as is supposed, the log supped over the proposed to be a useful publication. Greensbero', July 4, 1819. JAMES SLOAN, J. P. place of the Temperance Advocate Greensbero', July 4, 1819. JAMES SLOAN, J. P. promoses to be a useful publication.

VINEGAR AND MATRIMONY

That is an ingenious story about a bachelor, eleven married men, and a bottle of vinegar. Spine crusty old bachelor, blessed with more genius than galiantry, in vented it, we have no doubt. This is the pith of the tale: A number of years ago a dozen gay young larks in a certain city held an evening party together, where they ate, drank, and were merry. The conversation turning upon "the women" and matrimony, as is altogether natural in such company, it was gaily proposed, and solemnly agreed, to cork up a bottle of vinegar . and that such of the company as should remain unmarried at the expiration of ten years would repair to the place of rendezvous and drink it!

The ten years rolled away, and one after another of the boon companions went the way of all flesh-that is got married,-until all except one solitary fellow passed into the full enjoyment of the comforts and perplexities -the delights and the miseries of double and twisted blessedness. In accordance with his agreement, this torlorn individual repaired, at the appointed time, to the echoing hall" which had been the scene of social hilarity in former days. As he brushed the dust and cobwebs from the natique bottle, he gave it a look that might have added acid to the vinegar's "mother." "Pah!" he exclaimed, as he ventured a taste of the thrilling juice, "it cuts like a two-edged sword!" and he fell into disgreeable reverie, in which he contrasted this draught with the sweets of matrimony. At that moment the bottle seemed to him to contain all the tears of all the bachelors from the first woman hater down to the orn in which he vegetated.

With a deep-heaved sigh he commenced breaking the eals and reading the letters of condolence addressed to him by his aciduous friends, who met him ten years be fore at that board, when glasses of sparkling rosy wine occupied the place of the vinegar bottle, " My dear tellow, get married," was the first bit of advice he found in every epistle. One told him that he enjoyed happiness with a learned fady who devoted herself to books, &c. and wound up with a P. S. in which he gave his friend a hint never to marry a woman who kness Greek A second had married a celebrated beauty, admired by every body, and drawing a dozen gallants constantly in her train; all very gratifying to the pride of the husband, who nevertheless inserted a nota bene unfavorable to Leautiful wives. A third hoppy soul had added materially to his diguity and importance by marrying a lady of fan ily; but appended this pithy injunction to his epistle-"don't marry a woman who has great connexions." A fourth had married rich, and revelled year in and year out in the lap of luxury, all brought in by his loving wife -a fact which her ladyship never srffered him to forget; his postscriptum recommended a bride with a competence and nothing more. A fifth had married a poor girl, and his letter had a note bene; a sixth, a woman of spirit; a seventh, one of easy disposition, and so forth, -all of which were excellent wives and their husbands the happiest of men; but their acquaintance with the sex luckily coabled them to point out to their bach-

elor acquaintance the faults he might avoid. As the bachelor perused document after document, a smile, which his kappy friends would have considered equicocal, lit up his grisly features; and when he got through the last epistle he grasped the neck of the bottle. and holding up its turbid sides between himself and the window, he exclaimed, "Ah, my friends, I very sincerely envy you your imppiness, and thank you for your kind advice-but I would prefer the vinegar!"

district convention. The General's withdrawal has bothered the calculations and materially interfered with the prospects of the Nullification-Democracy of them parts. They "rear," and "cavort," and "tromp round," and "snort," and thunder forth terrible sayings against Barringer, Edney, and whiggery in general-and all because the whig party in the district took it into their heads not to be tools enough to stand still and let a minority beat them! Keep cool, good people; you cannot have every thing to suit you exactly, all the time!

Kien Long, emperor of China, imformed Sir G Staunon that he had four physicians to whom he allowed a regular weekly salary; "but the moment I am ill," said he, " their salary stops till I am well again. I need not inform you that my illnesses are very short."

The Madisonian says the friends of the Administra tion have determined to submit the name of John Tyler as a candidate for the Presidency! Wonder if there was a very large convention of these friends ?

The elections for members of Congress in Louisiana have probably gone in favor of the Locofocos. The entire Whig loss not yet ascertained.

PACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The expenditures below are exclusive of the pubite debt : 912 057 925 James Monroe's, John Q. Agams' Andrew Jackson's 12.625 447 18,224 345 Martin Van Boren's 34,396,330 16,332,936 Whig Congress,

COMPARATIVE VIEW. Gen. Jackson's average expenditures, \$18,224.345 Mr. Adams' do. do, 12,625 477 12,625 477

Excess of Gen. J.'s over Mr. A.'s. \$5 598,868 Mr. Van Buren's average expenditures, 35,396,330 do. do. 12.625 477

Excess of Mr. V. B.'s over Mr. A 's, \$22 769,853 Mr. Van Boren's average expenditures, 35,496,330 Whig Congress, do. do. 16,332,836

Excess of Mr. V. B.'s over Whig Congress of 1941-2, \$19,063 494 Amer. Whig.

Singular Death .- The Conconnate Sun gives an account of a most singular death. A man, wa-tound dead on Deep Creek bridge. It appears thtellow had been stealing hogs through the mgb and made off with them safely and was on h tourth voyage, but getting weary had stopped to rest. The teet of the animal were tied with a cool and slung over his head and as he leaned upon th-

4 mm a mutake - A conceptate plant te at e todawing nimitent? quentione from a neighboring town went intoore in this city a few days since to putchase son goods. Being rather ordinarily dressed, the dapper eleck behind the counter, presuming he was some price of a paper of pins, turned his back upon him to find his way out of the store as he came in, unnoticed. The same young man passed into the next store, was treated gentlemanly, purchased \$5 000 worth of goods, and paid the cash for them."

Restitution .- Twenty two thousand six hundred and firy-eight dollars have been awarded by the Court of General Sessions of Philadelphia, to the proprietors of Pennsylvania Hail, which was destroyed by a mob some years ago. It will be recol-lected that this Hall was destroyed in consisquence of being used for holding abolition meetings, at which whites and blacks promiscuously mingled ogether, without " stinction ob color."

Infidels .- Skeptics in religion excite disgust. Nabady fee's like reposing confidence in them.-Dr. Johnson used to say that a man who denied re. v-lation was unworthy of trust, because moral

straint was removed.

Should an infidel sup with me," said the Docter, "I should have to keep a constant eye on my tea spoons .

England is bound-solemnly bound-by the trea to of Lunerick, whenever three militions of the Irish people "shall elect three hundred free holders to re present them in an Irish Parliament in Dublin," recognize such a parliament.

Raynal, the Jesuit missionary, states that the use of tea has contributed more to the sobriety of the Chinese, than the severest laws against drunken-

The consumption of British spirits has decrease ed in the course of the last year to the extent in England of 200,000 and in Scotland to 400,000 gallons.

THE BRIDE.

The writings of Washington Irving abound in pictures, which, for delicacy, taste, and truth are not surpassed by any writers in the English tangage. The following is an exquisite passage from chapter in his Bracebridge Hail:

"I know no sight more charming and touching than that of a yourg and timid bride, in her robes of virgin white. led up trembling to the altar. — When I thus behold a lovely gill in the tenderness of her years, forsaking the house of her father, and the home of her childhood-and, with the implicit corfidence, and the sweet self-abardonment which belong to woman, giving up all the world for the man of her choice; when I hear her in the good old language of the ritual, yielding herself to him for "better or for werse for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love, honor, and obey, till death us do part"-it brings to mind the bear tiful and affecting devotion of Roth. "Whether thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will large; thy people shall be my people and thy God

In this County, on Monday the 27th instant SALLY HOSKINS, daughter of Eli Hoskins,-aged about 21 years. Her death was sudden. She prepared dinner for the family at 12 o'clock, and before 2 she died. She The Democratic Nullification paper printed at Char- had been for about three years a professing Christian lotte very evidently hates it, that Gen, Edney has with- and a member of the Methodist church, and she left the drawn from the canvass, on the decision of the late world in that happy state of mind which is known alone upon the Christian's death-bed.

> STILLS! STILLS!! STILLS!!! Copper Shop. REPAIRS done at the shortest notice. Apply to Jed. H. Lindsay, Greensboro

WILL give the market price for 3000 lbs of good Bacon, Hams would be preferred.

W. J. McCONNEL.

JEST RECEIVED and for sale 30 the Quicktilver, W. J. McCONNEL.

I NON Institute,—The examination at the end of the summer session will be on the first and second of September. A general in setation is given.

B. CRAVEN, Principalvitation is given. June 30, 1843.

MEDICINES, PAINTS & DYESTUFFS—A this supply just received by RANKIN & McLEAN, March 1, 1843

TO MILL OWNERS. UST received an additional supply of BOLTING CLOPINS, (warranted the genuine Anchor cloth,) from No. 5 to 10, which are offered at unusually low prices.

W. R. D. LINDSAY

January 10, 1842. FAMILY FISH FOR SALE.—I shall receive in a day or two from the Albemarle Sound (via the Roan-oke) 44 half barrels or Shad, Roe and Cut Herring, which I will sell low for cash. J. A. MEBANE.

June 10, 1543-18-tf. COME AND SEE,—We are receiving our supply of Spring and Summer Goods—a complete and well selected assortment—offered to our old friends and customers and the public generally at prices to enough to correspond with the fard times.

April, 1843. G. ALBRIGHT & SON.

1 hhd. Sugar at 12 1 2 1 doz Axes 1500ins.Coffee at 71bs to 81 25 lbs. Indigo, good article 2600 lbs. Nails at 8 cents Pepper, Spice and Ginger A few bushels mountain Potatoes at 621-2 cts, per bush G. ALBRIGHT & SON

JUST received a supply of Quick Silver which will be sold low at the sign of the Golden Mortar.

D, P, WEIR.

IFE OF DR. CALDWELL for sale at the J. & R. SLOAN, RANKIN & McLEAN, G. ALBRIGHT & SON

Sept. 1842 GUNS.—A small lot of RIFLE GUNS for sale by Dec. 10. RANKIN & MCLEAN

Norice.—It is now about 18 months since 1 commenced business, and having never in the time made any thing like a call upon my friends and custo-mers for the payment of their accounts, &c. I would now respectfully remind them that money is needed to now respectancy remind them that money is needed to orske a Spring purchase of Goods, and hope they will without fail call and cash their accounts, or close them ay note where this cannot be done. Cash of course could be preferred. W. R. D. LINDSAY. uld be preferred. March S. 1813.



FURNISH YOUR HOUSES.—Ine sub-criber, keeps at work, at the shop opposite Townsend's, where any and every article to turnish a dwelling may be had at prices to suit the hard times. He ke

Marble Top Centre and Pier Tables ; Splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus, with Mare

ole or Mahogany Tops;
Secretaries and Book Cases, of all kinds; An assortment of Bureaus, of every price and

Splendid Mahogany Chairs, fine cushioned seats; do. do. Rocking Chairs,

Wardrobes, Tables, et ceters.—
In fact every article of Cabinet Furniture that can be manufactured-either in a Northern or Southern establishment, from the cheapest Birch and Walnut to the beat Mahogany and Marble finish. Every article of Furniture inarranted in every respect. Some fine specimes of work on hand—call and see it.

June. 1843

PETER THURSTON.

TWO new first rate one-horse WAGONS for sale by January, 1843. RANKIN & McLEAN

LINSEED OIL -- A quantity on hand and for sale by June 30. G. ALBRIGHT & SON.

CAMP-MEETING NO FICE.-A camp meetong for the Guilford Circuit, will be held at Mui Chapel, commencing on Friday 25th of August next.

DR. LIN'S GALBANUM MACHINE SPREAD STRENG PHENING PLASTERS. These Plasters, greatly improved, and having the preference of all thers, are warmly recommended by all doctors as invaluable for all invalids having pains in the Breast, Buck, or Side. WEAKNESS and LAMENESS are relieved to the state of the stat at once by their use, and the parts restored to strength and a natural warmth and health. Any person wearing one of these Plasters will be astonished and delighted at the comfort it affords. Those threatened with LUNG COMPLAINTS should never trust themselves a day without wearing a Plaster. It removes the irritation of incipient Consumption from the lungs to the surface of the body, and draws off the internet affection. So in LIVER COMPLAINTS, and COUGHS, and COLDS, Children with Whoman Cough should all ways have one. Children with Whooping Cough should always have one, to prevent the cough settling on the lungs. Their extellence will be understood by all on a trial.

DOCTOR O. C. LIN.

TAVE YOU A COUGH!—Do not neglect it!—
Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a Cough !- Rev. Dr. Bartholopiew . La. . protorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing to personous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave hundreds of the wing, the old, the fair, the lovely and the gay!— they you a Cough!—Be persuaded to purchase a bot-der' this Expectorant Syrup to day!—To-morrow may be trelisted.

be too late.

be too late.

Have you a Cough!—Bartholomew's Expectorant
Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason:—That in the thousand cases
where it has been used, it has not failed to relieve.

Pil.ES &c., are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hay's Liminent, from Constock & Co. ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application: It acts like a charm. Use it. HEADACHE. Dr. Spohn's Headache Remedy will effectively cure sick headache, either from the NERVES or believe. Hundreds of families are using it

with great joy. DR. BARTHOLEMEW'S EXPECTORANT will

prevent or cure all incipient consumption, Coughs, and Colds, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy.— Remember the name, and get Comstock's. ORSE's that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, and so forth, are cured by ROOF'S SPECIFIC and Foundered horses entirely cured by Root's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

EASTINDIA HAIR DYE colours the bair any

shade you wish, but will not colour the skin BALDNESS .- Balm of Columbia, for the Hair, which

will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause. ALL-VERMIN that infect the heads of children in

schools, are prevented or killed by it at once. Find the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RAISING OF BLOOD AND PAIN IN THE BREAST.—These premonitory symptoms of consumption are especially dangerous, and every special means should be used to invigorate the lungs and restoring them to health. To effect this there is nothing that can equal Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort. This medicine has been so successful in curing these diseases that all our medical men are using it in their practice. For nine years it has been used, and in all that ture it has proved itself an infallinle remedy. 1600 certificates of cures can be seen signed by our eminent men. Csuof cures can be seen signed by our eminent men. Can-

375 Bowery. There is much counterfeit
375 Bowery. There is much counterfeit
Remarkable Cure.—For two years I have been extremely ill with nervous affections, accompanied with
tremely ill with nervous affections, accompanied with
tremely ill with nervous affections, accompanied with affections, accompanied with pain in the stomach, full generated the chest, labor in broughing, cough loss of appetite, vomiting, and soreness of the breast. I have been constantly under the care of physicians, but could get no relief until I commenced with Dr Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery. This medicine has restored me to health.

B. H. RAKEMAN, 71 2d Avenue.

R HEUMATISM, and LAMENESS positively cured and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Limment—but never without the name f Comstock & Co. on it.

SARSAPARILLA. Comstock's Compound Extract.

There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

For sale in Greensborough by J. & R. Sloan, in Ra-leigh by Dr. N. I. Stith, in Hillsborough by D. Heartt, in Oxford by Geo. F. Taylor, in Lexington by J. P. Mabry, in Salem, and Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents, the above are the only Agents.

NOTICE.—The creditors of John Beard are again notified to file the amount of their claims with the A nother to be the anomato of their cases with our undersigned as trastee, in three montas from this date. Any person failing to comply bereunto will forceit his interest in the funds raised by the sale of said Beard's property by virtue of a trust to me executed for the benefit of his creditors.

April 26th 1843.

12th

Salt of Lemons.

THIS sait is infinitely preferable to any thing what soever for immediately taking out from moulds, ink spots, red wine and stains of any kind out of lace, muslin.

ayor, cambrick and linens.

Also, Essence of Lemon, for sale by

D. P. WATR.

From the Washington (D. C.) Spectator

SPECTATOR: I am as great a lover as your oif of the poets of the olden time, and the they were wont to describe so vividly and et so We have now become a money-getting, matter-of fact people, and the fairy elves, like the martins, have cut our company; yet the recollecallow me to furnish your readers with a short piece descriptive of the dresses of the king and queen of the fairies, and let them answer whether any dandy r dandizette, that ever lived, were clothed in robes

Upon a time the fairy elves Having newly dressed themselves, Thought it meet to clothe their king In robes most fit for revelling; They sought a cobweb shirt, more thin Than ever spider since could spin. And bleached in the whitest snow, When the northern winds do blow. A rich waistcoat they did bring, Form'd of a small fly's golden wing, Dyed crimson in a maiden's blush. And lined with humming bee's soft plush; flis hosen and his cassoc were Wove of the silk of gossamer, And down the seams, with careful pace, An unctuous snail drew curious lace; flis girdle was a wreath of pearls, Drop't from the eyes of silly girls; Pinch'd,* because they had forgot To sweep the hearth and clean the pot; His hat was all of lady's love, So passing light, that it would move If any gnat or tiny fly But stirred the air in passing by.

No sooner was the king attired As prince had never been, Than as in duty was required, They next arrayed their queen. With shining thread shot from the sun And twisted into line, They on the wheel of fortune spun Her body-linen fine; They made her a gown of morning dawn, When Pharbus did but peep, As by a poet's pencil drawn, In Chloris' lap asleep, Its color was all colors fair, The Rainbow gave the dip. Its pertume was the amber air Drawn from a virgin's lip. Uer necklace was a subtile tie Of glorious atoms set In the pure black of beauty's eye, As they had been in jet; Her shoes were lovers' hopes a-bed, So passing thin and light, That all her care was how to tread-A thought would burst them quite.

. The evening on which the fairies were wont to pay risits, the maids that were careful and attentive always received some mark of their favor, while these who were slatternly were pinched black and blue. The masters and mistresses, no doubt availed themselves of this popular superstition, in rewarding and punishing their maids.

TO A YOUNG FRIEND.

BY MARION H. RAND. We have been friends together, Mary, A long time ago, And dearly loved each other, Mary, As I well know; But years have cast a graver tone On feelings then so freely shown, And now I fear one half is gone. Why is it so !

Years must glide on, but should they chill Love's flowing river? Why can you not, then, love me still As well as ever? Think you that I unmoved can see That heart still warm yet changed to me-Unloved, forgotten must I be? Never-no, never! -

Perhaps too fondly still I cling le it in voin ? To mem'ries round me lingering Of joy and pain-Of sunny skies and wintry weather, When we were happy in each other-Mary, we have been friends together, Why not again !

North Carolina, Guilford County, Sinte vs. Charles a Stave. YOTICE is hereby given to Thos. G. Brown Benjamin Hurdle, John Trollinger and 12.

Trollinger, that at a Superior Court of law begun and held for the county of Guilford on the 36 Monday after the 4th Monday of March 1848, the defendant Charles was presented by the grand jury as a slave going at large and permitted by his masters to hire his own time, and that at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Guilford at the courthouse in Greens. court of Picas and Q carter Sessions to be held for the county of Guilford at the courthouse in Greens-boro' on the Sil Monday of August next, the said Charles will be put upon his true on said presentiment when and where the said Brown, Horstle and Trollingers may attend and set up a defence if they think proper.

J. W. DOAK, Sheriff July 14, 1843-23-if. of Guilford county.

To convince of their truth, any man trying the article and not finding it so, shall have his money again. Remember this is serious and true

Commissioner's Notice.—THOSE Brent, of Rockinghom county, a Bankrupt, are hereby notified that I will attend at Lawson's Store, in the county of Rockingham, on Tuesday the 8th day of August next, for the purpose of receiving proofs of their claims against the said John N. Brent due at the time of the filing of the petition against him. WILLIAM R. WALKER, against him.

Commissioner for Rockingham County. July 6, 1843. 23 4

NOTICE.—It is now about 18 months since I commenced business, and having never in the time made any thing like a call upon my friends and customers for the payment of their accounts, &c. I would now respectfully remind them that money is needed to make a Spring purchase of Gosds, and hope they will without fail call and cash their accounts, or close them by note where this cannot be done. Cash of course could be preferred.

March 8 1813 March H, 1913.

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES. Restorer of the Blood for Chronic and other Diseases, whether produced by bile, palegus, from intertnal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury.

from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercary, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change in life, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Price per bottle: pint \$1 50; quart \$3.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC SYRUP.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy, and the patient will feel himself somewhat benefitted in 24 hours.

Drive ter hattle, pint \$1 50; court \$3.

Price per bottle: piat \$1 50; quart \$3.

ABYSSINIA MIXTURE, celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrho and Gleet, also fearful results consequent on it. and perfect removal of Conorring and Circe, also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. Abenefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Price, fourth of a pint \$1 50; half pint \$3; pint \$5.

GOLD MINE BALSAM,

For Bilious and Nervous Affections, Bowel Complaints Indigestion, Heartburn, Winds, Flatulence, Coldness in the Stomach, Cramps, or Numbness, Colds, Flux, &., Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, &c.

Price per vial, 50 cents.
AROMATIC EXTRACT, a liniment for Indigestion Coldnes in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c. Four ounces 50 cents, half a

pint \$1, pint \$2.
DEPURATIVE POWDER, for Bilious affections Bilous Fever, Headache, Diseases of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer. 50 cents per box.

JAPAN OINTMENT, for Piles, which is to be ap-

plied besides the Restorer. \$1. BENGAL OINTMENT, for Tetter, Ringworm.

BENGAL OINTMENT, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer. \$1. Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspesia, Inflamatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used beside the Ro-torer. 50 cents per box.

Agents in N. Carolina—Dr N L. Stith's drog store, Raleigh; Brannock & Woollen, Wentworth, Rocking in, James Brannock, Waterloo, Guilford; Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexangton, Davidson; Jenkins & Biles, Salisbury; J M A. Drake, Asheboro; R. W. Lavson, Vanceyville, James R. Callum, Milton; S. Ferry, Kernersville, Stokes; C. C. Henderson, Lincoln; B. Oates, Charlotte; J. F. & C. Phiter, oncord; James I. Horne, Pittsboro;

J. & R. SLOAN, Agents, Greensborough. 28-19

J & R SLOAN, Agents, Greensborough 29-1y

From the South-Western Virginian of March 11, 1843 DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES - We have, for some time, intended giving a commendatory notice of these invaluable Medicines, but have been prevented by the press of other matters from doing =0. We have for the press of other matters from doing =. We have for the last five or six years, been quite familiar with their ejects both by experience and observation, and have no heistancy in recommending them to the afflicted every where. Our opinion is still, what it was when we first used these medicenes, that they are superior to any we have ever used. The Doctor, hunself, was with us a few this week, and from cases stated to us, we have been more strongly confirmed in our former opinion, that they are superior to all other medicines.

The officacy of Dr. Kuhl's remedies in the treatment

The efficacy of Dr. Kuhl's remedies in the treatment of extraordinary cases is almost unprecedented, and the year 1842 was rich of important cures, two of which alone our space will permit us to notice at this time. Mr A. Sawyers, of Alleghaney county, Va. was, last Spring, very suddenly taken with a total blindness in both his eyes. He used numerous prescriptions and other medicines, but to no benefit. In May last he procured the Restorer, Gold Mine Balsem and Universal Plaster, from Andrew Fudge. Esc. of Covington, Va.—took the internal process of baldness by a list of the total countries. from Andrew Fudge, Esq. of Covington, Va.—took the two first medicines internally as directed in Dr. Kuhl's Pamphiet, and the Universal Plaster he applied to the ramphiet, and the Universal Plaster he applied to the temples, and some times over the eyes, and by this treatment he has his eye-sight so far recovered, that he cau read both print and writing. If a more explicit statement should be desired, a letter directed to A. Fudge, Clerk C. Comments and the contract of the co C. Court, will receive satisfactory evidence of the Tringe, Olera A Lady of Bedford county, Va. was for about 17years

afflicted with the Liver complaint—treated with Calo-mel, took cold on it, and was taken with contraction and lameness. She used the whole time, a great number of prescriptions of Physicians of eminence, and every med prescriptions of Physicians of eminence, and every mon-tione that was recommended for her use, instead of af-fording relief had a tendency rather to aggravate the disease. She sank from year to year, and the digestive organs were so deranged that nothing agreed with her. In August, 1842, the patient had not been out of her bed in five years, except when removed by others—so ner-vous that conversation or walking in the room produced the most disagreeable effects upon the head; her general feelings very bad, sour stomach, &c. She had no intention to use more medicines, but taking a dose of the intention to use more medicines, but taking a dose of the Gold Mine Balsam with so much benefit that in one hour she felt better, she then commenced a regular course or Dr Kuhl's Medicines. She took a dose of the Restore in the morning and one at night, and two doses of the Gold Mine Balsam between meals. The limbs were rubbed two or three times a day with the Aromatic Expect and this treatment has given such a happy result. tract, and this treatment has given such a happy rethat she is now able to walk about—the nervous affections have left her, her digestive organs are much improved, and her general beeings good. She is much fatter and her complexion quite fresh, which has astonished every one that was acquainted with her long standing disease. We have omitted the same of this lady, but if any particulars should be desired, we refer to Dr. Kuhl's agent, near Ofter Bridge, Bedford county, Va.

Kuhl's agent, near Otter Binige, Bedford county, va.
We have particularised these cases not so much to
speak of the great value of Dr K's Medicines, as to inform the "Micted how they may be relieved. The treatment has been noticed, so that others may know that be a similar course they may also obtain that which is far more desirable than riches

TO ALL THE WORLD who use Leather in an A new chemical discovery. Most people know that skins and hides are converted into leather by the use of

Tannin extracted from certain barks, and so forth When the force and strength of the Tannun is Benjamin Hurdle, John Trollinger and It.

member this is serious and true

Those who will may wear old shoes, groan with corns, ride with old carriage tops, have old harness, and throw then away half used, look fifthy themselves and all a serious controllers. bout them, expend double what is necessary for articles of leather to their heart's content, for what we care, their prejudices are so strong they will not try a new discovery. We have no favors to ask of them, they are the greatest sufferers, and we beg for nobody's custom or patronage. Now, gentlemen, please yourselves.

(C) None genuine unless with the fac-simile of Comstock & Co. For sale in Green-boro' by J. & R. Sloan, in Raleigh by Dr. N. L. Stith, in Hilbsboro' by D. Heartt, inOxford by Geo. F. Taylor, in Lexington by John P. Mabry, in Salem and Salisbury by Constock & Co's Agents, the above are the only Agents. of leather to their heart's content, for what we care,

gents: the above are the only Agents.

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER. Just received and for sale by Geo. Albright & Son,
3 doz. Fur Hats, assorted 4 Goz. Ladies Kid Slippers
1 "Leghorn Hats 3 " Bonnetts,

I " Leghorn Hats 3 " Bonnetts, by Geo F Taylor, in Lexi 15 " Paim Leaf do cheap for cash or to punctual customers. [April, 1843, above are the only Agents.

ORMS WORMS! STARTLING FACTS.—
Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly
with worms, when some other cause has been supposed

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exists but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases, sad to relate, a supfever, such as scarlating, cold or some other ailing posed lever, such as scarlating, cold or some other alling carries off the flower of the human family—while a truth they die of Worms! and these could have been e-radicated in a day, by the use of a bottle of KOLM-STOCK'S VERMIFUGE, at the cost of a quarter of a

How sickening the thought that these things should be -- and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that even if the case was not worms, this remedy could not by any possibility do hurt-but always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent that is not a brute, ask there is no table to the control of the contr

to do without it? Let every parent that is not a duck ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

A tamily in New Jersey saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of eight years of age, had become exceedingly emacated before the Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were discharged, and she left off the Vermifuge, when she became again worse, and had resort to the Vermifuge that finally considered the secretible quantity of worms, and the

worse, and had resort to the Vermiloge that finally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly. A physician of standing, had dectored a family of children some weeks without being able to restore but one out of seven to health. He had the liberality to send lorKOLMSTOUKS VERMIFUGE, and cured the

send lorKOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, and cured the rest with it in less than a week.

In numerous cases other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for fever, and so torth, but finally a trial of this Vermituge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away aimost an innumerable quantity of worms, large and small, and the persons recovered with great despatch. Instances of this kind might be cited to an immense extent, but it is useless, one trial for 25 cents will show any one with useless, one trail for 25 cents will show any one with astonishment the certain off-cts of this Vermitinge. Caution — Never buy this article unless it have "Dr. Kolmstock's Vermituge" handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac-similie of Comstock & Ce.

TO THE BALD-HEADED AND OTHERS. Doe any know a neighbor or a triend who has been bald, and whose head is now covered with fine bair! One coat collar was covered with dandruff, though throughout the control of the contro Or one whose hairs at early age were to now has not a gray hair! Children whose heads are convered with scur!—whose hair would not grow, that are now growing the fullest crops of hair! Some cases must be known to most persons. Ask them the cause, and you will be to'd, these things have been done by the use of the BALM OF COLUMBIA. Of twenty yours grow't is this article, its demand increasing annually some hundred per cent,—though when discovered not opposed by any thing for the same purpose, now assailed by almost numberless mushroom trash preparations that will run to the hair if used to any extent. Can more than these the hair if used to any extent. Can more than these e to save yourselves the disgrace of baldness by

neglect of your persons.
It is your duty, as meralists, to preserve the heauties of nature, with which a bountiful Creator has endowed you-use the Balm, for it will do it.

CONSUMPTION—The following remarks were taken from the last number of the Medical Magazine.

"The surprising of ci produced by the genuine Dr.
Taylor's Palsana of Liverwort, made 375 Bowery, in and the last of the control of the con umptive cases, cannot fail exciting a deep and thrif-interest throughout the world. We have so long ling interest throughout the world. believed this disease (consumption) incumble, that it is deflicult to credit oursenses when we see persons, evi-dently consumptive restored to health. Yet it is a fact of deli-

IN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. A better at more nice and useful article never was made. All

ould wear them regularly. ple of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with Lin's BLOOD PHAS, superior to all oththe blood, and for all tregularities of the bowels, and the general health. [See Dr. Lin's signature, DOCTOR O. C. LIN.

PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY.—East India HENOMENON IX CHEMIS ACLASS AND A SHAPE AND periect black; with a positive assurance that the now-der, it applied to the skin, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as in all powders

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT, from 375, Bowery, New York For nine years this medicine has stood unrivalled for the cure of coughs, colds, cetarrhs, asthma, strictures of the chest, difficulty or respiration, pain in the side and breast, bronchitis, liver complaints, and all those affections of the throat and lungs which are a source of so much suffering and several content terminate in that most destructive of all diseases.

So extensively has this remedy been used and so often So extensively has this remedy been used and sootten proved successful that the proprietor feels no hesitancy in introducing it where it has not before been used, and in recommending it to all who unfortunately may have occasion to resort to some means of recovery. Multitudes who have experienced its happy effects can testify to its utility, and very many rescued from a premature death point to it as the means of their recovery. The originator of this remedy was well versed in the science of Medicine as well as a skillul practitioner. Physicians familiar with its effects not unfrequently prescribe it in their pactice, and with the medical faculty generally it has met a larger share of approbation than is common with such exclusive preparations.

CURE OF CONSUMPTION-Mrs. Martin, a worthy member of my Congregation, was taken ill some time since with a cold, pair—the breast, and difficulty of breathing, and in a few days she had a violent cough and pain in the side, which no medicine would relieve. She continued in this way for a long time under the medical care of Dr. Rea, but, finally became consumptive, and was evidently near the end of her care sufferings, when her brother persuaded her to try Dr. Taylor's Belsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery. When she commenced this medicine it did not seem to agree with her for a few days, but by lessening the dose, she found it answered admirably. It relieved her cough and her difficulty of breathing instanter and we nad the pleasure of witnessing her rapid recovery to health.

REV. WM. SMYTHE.

DR LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA.—
A positive cure for the piles, and all external allings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by
triction with this Balm;—so in coughs, swelled or sore
throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a
flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or
all sorres are rapidly cured by it. old sores are rapidly cured by it.

For sale in Greensburo' by J. & R. Sloan in Rale'gh by Dr N I. Stith, in Hillsburo' by D Heartt, in Oxford by Geo F Taylor, in Lexington by John P Mabry, in Salem and Salisbury by Comsteck' & Co's Agents: the

DISEASE A UNTL

Impurity of the RLOOD the only Disease. How aimple, yet how wise, how good and beautiful are all the laws of nature! Simplicity and truth are all the laws of the creation. The migh-

are all the laws of nature! Simplicity and truth, are stamped upon every law of the creation. The mighty worlds which roll in space in every degree of volocity and direction are all governed by ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER. This principle governs the human body. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills attracts all impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organ expels them from the bade. Attraction and discourage is the units. All accounts the stamper of the proper of the stamper of the stampe Attraction and disease are both units. All accidents or infections only affect the body in proportion as occasion impurity of the blood, he bowels for instance are costive—this most impor-

The bowels for instance are consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are torced into the blood, occasioning impurity of blood. Thus, Fevers, Cholics, Kheumatism, Coughs, and Colds are often produced. But let Brandreth's Pills be used in such doseass will effectually be used in such doseass will effect and the control of the produced of the produced

Brandreth's Pills be used in such dosests will electually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once. Hot weather, by occasioning debility produces impurity of blood; from which arises Dysentary, Cholera Morbus, cramps in the bowels, feebleness, pain in the back and hip-joints, headache, &c., &c. These unpleasant companions are speedily removed by a few doses of Brandreth's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the bloos.

ing the blood.
Grief, great anxieties of mind much watching, fear, Grief, great anxieties of mind much watching, fear, bad food, intemperance, residence near marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to promote impurity to the blood, which soon shows itself in Eryspeias, consumption, epsleptic fits, appoplexy, scarvey, lever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will soon be removed by puritying the blood with the Brandeth Pulis.

Small-pox, scarlet fever, putrial levers, even spotted

Small-pox, scarlet fever, putrid fevers, even spotted Simil-jox, scarlet lever, puttin levers, even and levers of all kinds are propagated only by those whose blood is in a state of impurity; these maisdies are inited or virulent according as the blood be charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity. The Brandreth Pills, by puriting the blood, soon cure these maladies; in fact the Pills go at once to collect all the causes of these complaints, which are brought by their nealth restoring powers to the bowels, so removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure

and healthy.

Fracture bruises, &c., &., produce impurity of the blood by occasioning a derangement of the general hearth. It Brandreth Pills are not used so as to prevent an accumulation of numors in the nowels, these humors pass into the blood, and soon find their way to the weak the local injury, and are likely soon to produce indisma-tion, often mortification of the part. Whereas, were the Brandroth Pr Is used daily after any majory has been exact to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken and this advice has occu tollowed, it has got well in a quarter the usual trace. It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider the subsect its about an analysis to the leading to the subsect its about an analysis of the subsect its about a many save their beginning. would be well of those expectations update save their bodies from mutiations, might save their lives.

Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood; the part

where it breaks out had or days gone by been injured and therefore its powers of the could not report the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it. Soon the armity secreeny excorates the fibres and opens the olders Here we have a dram or outlet opened for the bad hu-mors, for the impairity of the blood to pass out of the body. sarves and all kinds or applications are applied to it, but it don't get well. But let Brandreth's Phis be used, say four or six of them to be taken daily, the Phis will open another drain, 6 c. the bowers; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by tethr natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner are white swellings, an unnatural en-largements, liver complaints, gravel, salt rheum, disease largements, liver complaints, gravel, salt rheum, disease of the prostrate gland, cured by abstracting with the Brandreth Pills the impurities from the blood. All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills. No man was ever sich long whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure.

Attract then the impurities of your blood to your bowels while Brandreth's Pills, and you will be as strong and healthy as the life within you is expande of sustaining.

Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of agency, signed B. Brandreth, M.D.

engraved certificate of agency, signed B. Brandreth, M.D. engraved certificate of agency, signed B. Brauartet, M.D.

The following persons are a gents for the above medit
cine J & R Sloan, Green, boro' J B McCrade, Chapel
Hill. Young & Bailey, Mock-ville, John Hussey,
Davidson Co. J M A Drake, Ashboro', W m H Brittain, Summerfield. J H Siseloff, Midway, E & W
Smith, Alamance, Weed & Neal, Madison, Jones W
Burton & Co. Leaksville, J Johnson, Wentworth, J
& R Gibson, Germanton, E Shober, Salem.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining to the Postoffice at Greenstago. July 1, 1843, which if not taken out in three months will be returned to the General Postoffice as dead letters.

David Arodield, sen. Miss Jennetta Lea John H Ledbetter Emelcy Armfield William Armfield Alexander Lackey Levi Lewis David Lindons Mrs Martha McKnight 9 Daniel Mendeadadi Moses Mendeahali 2 Charles Brown Daniel Borrill Moses McChriston William Mayben Wiley Moris Johnson Medlin Wiley May Archibeld Middleton Robt Bagster Lohn I. Cornish James Mc Nairy Henry Motley James Nelson Charles Norman Mary Owin Benjamin Purkins Stephen Parker Wm Ricket Edward Ross Robert Rankin Mrs Elizabeth Donaell Wilson Doak, Sh'ff Josiah Swing Ab'm Shiels or R L Wood George Spruce Finley Shaw James Shilcut Wm Dennis, Sen. Miss Arless A Eason II P Sturges [student] Shadrack Protter James Jobe Ehtt Shadrack I rotter Reuba Trotter George W Trotter Esq. John Test 2 A P Townsepd Mr A. Suere Tannahill James R Wright 2 Shadrie Wood Shannon Wiley Robert Wheeten Alfred Edwards R I. Farrington Nothan Gladson Shanon, Wiey Robert Wharton Wood & Chamness Benjamine Walker Miss Margery Woodburn Messrs, J. Wheeler & M. M. Wheeler Mrs Jane Hanner Mary Hanner Jeoffrey Howry, Adr. James Hobbs Samuel Hatrick Richard Wilson Lemuel Watson Allen Wilson Joseph Wheeler Watson Wharton John Womack Jane Wotes James Harvey Ionothan Harris Thomas C. Jones

OF Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

I. J. M. LINDSAY, P. M.

Greenstern', July 1, 1942

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS.

RESPLCTFULLY offer to manufacturing Million of N Carolina, J. F. Barrett's Patent Garlick and Smut Machine. This machine is constructed upon the

Smut Machine. This machine is constructed upon the principle of a rubber, heater and blower combined.

The wheat enters the machine and passes through a strong current of wind as it is beaten, the filth and all extraneous matter being blown off as fast as separated, from the grain: it then passes under a scroll screw-platt, and the desired amount of pressure, is effected by a lever and weight, regulated at the will of the milier. The grain under the plate is from one to four inches deep, confined and in motion; it necessarily creates a friction upon itself, and consequently breaks every substance softer, and poishes the surface. It then passes into a tube at an angle of forty-five degrees of confined wind, and every substance whose specific gravity is not as great as the wheat, is separated by spertures in the tube. This machine is extensively used in the North States and District of Columbia. I have also many in operation in this State.—Wherever they have been put into operation, they have invariably given astistaction. I deem ntins state.—Wherever they have been put into operation, they have invariably given satisfaction. I deem it unnecessary to say more in behalf of this machine, but submit a few of the many Certificates I have obtained in its tavor. May 5.

*All orders addressed to me at Milton will be prompt-

Chatham, January 4, 1843. Chathem, January 4, 1843.

I take pleasure in stating to the public, that I have one of Mr Berrett's Garlick and Smut Machines now in operation in my mill, and that it cleans wheat and prepares it for griding, superior to any Machine I have ever seen in operation; not having any of the garlic wheat in mill, I have not been able to test the power of the Machine upon that troublescene pest, but believe that under proper management it will effectually remove it, and prepare the grain for grinding. I will further state, that I believe it to be the most economical wheat cleaning machine ever introduced into this section of cleaning machine ever introduced into this section of country, as it removes the fifth without waste or loss of grain. I have observed, since I have had this machine in operation, that the ground meal bolts better, and the quality of the flour has been greatly improved.

ISAAC CLEGG.

I take pleasure in saying that I have had one of Mr Barrert's Machines in operation, in one of my Mille for 3 or 4 months, and that I fully concur with Mr. Clegg, in all the particulars set forth by him above, relative to the Machine. Jan. 9, 1843. C. F. FAUCETT. Carvell County, Jan. 10, 1843.

To all whom: MAY CONCRES.—This is to certify that I have used one of Mr. Barrett's Garlic and Smut Market and Mr. Concrete and Mr. Barrett's Garlic and Smut Market and Mr. Concrete and Mr. Barrett's Garlic and Smut Market and Mr. Concrete and Mr. Barrett's Garlic and Smut Market and Mr. Concrete and Mr. Barrett's Garlic and Smut Market and Mr. Concrete an

I have used one of Mr. Barrett's Garlic and Smut Machines, for the last 6 months in my Mills, and can with confidence recommend it to the public, as the best Machine for cleaning wheat that I have ever seen, and cleans with less loss of grain, its construction being both simple and durable. RICHARD YARBROUGH.
Having examined Mr Barrett's Smut and Garlic Machines, separate and apart, and in full operation, take pleasure in recommending them to the public, as the best for cleaning wheat I have ever seen. The construction of them is both simple and durable, requiring less power and notion than any other that has come under my observation, which I deem a decided advantage over all others.

Orange County, Ence Mills, Jan. 1843.
I have been using one of Mr Barrett's Garlick and Smut Machines eight or ten months, and have cleaned Wheat containing every variety of fiith. Its performs

Smut Machines eight or ten menths, and have clemed. Wheat containing every variety of fith. Its performance is highly satisfactory to myself and customers, as it removes the extraneous substances without the loss of gram, and purifies wheat, superior to any thing I have ever seen. I have cleaned several hundred bushels of wheat for seed, for my neighbors and gentlemen from a distance, and am bully satisfied that the crops produced from it, must be much improved. Knowing these facts, I cheerfully recommend it to the public, as an appurtuance which will soon pay for itself, in manufacturing Mills.

THO, W. HOLDEN.

Mills.

Chepet Hill, Jan. 14, 1843.

I have a Machine of Mr Bariett's in my Mill, and can with pleasure, recommend it to the public, as it cleans wheat better than any thing I have ever seen. I had the supersedes them as it performs to smut wheat and that affected by the weavel and cheat, what no screen or fail affected by the weavel and cheat, what no screen or fails. can do, by removing such fifth, without a waste of grain.

KENDALL B. WAITT.

Orange county, April 19, 19. ers, and put it in successfull operation in my mill, I con-sider it but justice to him, to say that it prepares Wheat sader it but justice to him. to say that it prepares wheat afficted with all kinds of filth, and in all conditions, for grinding, superior to any thing I have ever known in use, without a loss of grain. My Flour bolts freer, and is much better, since using this Machine. I believe it to be a very valuable improvement for all Merchant Mills.

CALVIN JOHNSON.

Guifford, June 19, 1843.

I have had a machine of Mr. J. B. Barrett's in use for

two months, strached to my mill. In justification to the inventor, it approaches nearer perfection in cleaning wheat, with less loss of good wheat, than any cleaning wheat, with less loss of good wheat, than any recensing apparatus I ever knew. I have had ample opportunity of testing the sautter's performance on the most extraneous substances incident to our Wheat in this section of country, except garlick. I have no such wheat to clean; though sinut, dut, cheat, white-caps, weavelenten and scaped or rotten wheet, with other impurities, etc. From the original stock containing these pests, that the ordinary screw and fan would not separate, I was unable to make superfine flour; with the use of this improvement, this self same adulterated stock of wheat, i entertain so beauts of my flour meeting with favor in any inspection in the United States. I have had an operatinity of witnessing the most perfect resuscitation in a lot of smut wheat that was given up as lost. The operation of this machine on this lot of wheat was really magical to the by-standers.

J. A. FOULKS.

Falls of Neuse River, May 2, 1843.

Having purchased, and for the last three months used, Barrett's Garlic & Smut Machine, for cleaning Wheat in Mills, I feel no hesitation in recommending it to Millets, generally, as a most important and useful inves ters, generally, as a most important and useful invention for the purpose of cleaning and purifying Wheat for Grinding. It completely separates the Wheat from all lighter and softer substances. The ground meal both much faster, and certainly much improves the Flour in qualities and quantity.

JAMES D. NEWSOM.

Cane Creek, May 16, 1843:

I cheerfully concur with Mr. Newsom, in the above statement, having purchased and used one of Mr. Parrett's Machines for the last six or eight months, I believe it to be a very valuable invention for all Merchant Mills.

JAS. WHITEHEAD,

President of Cane Creek Factory.

FRESH SUPPLY.

IN addition to our former Stock, we have just received 30 pieces Nankeen, plain and figured, 600 yards domestic Gingham.

A lew pieces Wallham sheetings 1 1-2 yards wide, A few pieces Wallham sheetings 1 1-2 yards wide, 25 pieces low price Calicoca from 4 to 6 1-4, 2 pieces imitation check Conting, 1000 lb. Loaf Sugar from 12 to 15 cents. 100 pair bright Traces 60 cts, pair, 10 doz. Hoes, assorted, 8 " Scythe Blades, assorted, from 70 cts, to \$1.49, 25 boxes Window Glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12. 150 lb. best Imp. Tea, 90 cts. lb. 100 lb. best Indigo 10 cts. oz. 40 doz. Writing Ink assorted colors, from 6 1-4 bottle 5 25 cts per quart.

to 25 cts per quart.

A good stock of Shoes assorted, very low,
We have also a good lot of Flour, Bacon and Lard.
All low for cash.

W. J. McCONNELL.

CIGARS, of an approved kind, for sale at the Drug
Store, by the box or dozen.
D. P. WEIR. Store, by the box or dozen.

SOLE LEATHER.—A quantity of the very best on hand and for sale cheap, at the Cotton Factory.

June, 1845: 19-tf T, R. TATE.